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Sun shines for photo-finish polling

Voters prefer coalition if hung election

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

WITH early indications from yesterday's polling supporting expectations of a hung parliament, a new survey has confirmed that Britons would rather see a coalition between two or more parties than have one of the main parties forming a minority government.

In an eve of election poll for *The Times*, Mori asked electors: "In principle would you prefer a minority government in which no single party has a majority of seats in the House of Commons, even if this means an early general election, or would you prefer to see a coalition government?"

Nearly half of those asked, 45 per cent, said they would prefer coalition government and only 39 per cent said they would prefer minority government. The public appears to be rejecting the stance of the two main party leaders. Both John Major and Neil Kinnock have said that they would not attempt to form a coalition if there were a hung parliament and they have indicated that they would at-



tempt to govern on their own, bringing the likelihood of another early election.

But Paddy Ashdown, for the Liberal Democrats, has argued that if the voters present the nation with a hung parliament today, it would be arrogant for either of the two main parties to seek to govern on less than 40 per cent of the national vote.

The Mori survey, conducted among 1,731 adults in 164 constituencies on Tuesday and Wednesday, also asked electors what they would prefer Mr Ashdown and the Liberal Democrats to do in a hung parliament. The public appears to be rejecting the stance of the two main party leaders. Both John Major and Neil Kinnock have said that they would not attempt to form a coalition if there were a hung parliament and they have indicated that they would at-

tempt to govern on their own, bringing the likelihood of another early election.

During the morning the Ashdowns visited other Somerset polling stations at the Yeovil Sports Club and Manor Court primary school in Chard. They returned home at midday for lunch and a chance to catch up on sleep after what has been a particularly arduous campaign for the Liberal Democrat leader, who is estimated to have travelled 25,000 miles during the past month. Last night they left their cottage at about 11.30pm to drive to Westland Sports and Social Club in Yeovil to await the declaration of Mr Ashdown's constituency result.

The latest Mori survey also asked voters who they thought would make the best prime minister. The research showed that 38 per cent preferred Mr Major, 27 per cent named Mr Kinnock and 20 per cent Mr Ashdown. While among Conservative supporters 88 per cent thought Mr Major was the best man for the job, only 66 per cent of Labour supporters thought Mr Kinnock would make the best prime minister and just 58 per cent of Liberal Democrat backers thought Mr Ashdown would be the best choice.

Both Mr Major's and Mr Ashdown's personal popularity fell by two points during the four-week campaign, while Mr Kinnock remained on the same figure. Eight per cent of Labour supporters think that Mr Major would be the best prime minister and 6 per cent of them believe

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INSIDE

Black Sea fleet truce

Russia and Ukraine backed off from each other in their dispute over the Black Sea fleet with Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk both suspending decrees claiming control of the fleet. In Moscow, members of the Russian Congress moved to strip Mr Yeltsin of some of his presidential powers and to prevent him holding both the presidency and prime ministership.....Page 14

Windfall lost

THE Church of England and St Bartholomew's hospital, London, lost the multi-million pound windfall they were expecting from the King's Cross redevelopment when the Court of Appeal overturned a ruling that they had a right to buy back 52 acres at 1850s prices.....Page 5

Cooling off

Fewer than one in ten doctors know how to use a thermometer properly, according to a survey of Surrey GPs. Few used a thermometer at all, and those that did admitted they did not always clean it properly.....Page 3

Delors angry

Jacques Delors is complaining that EC ministers are failing to discuss seriously a bigger Community budget and that nobody has considered how an expanded EC might function.....Page 14

Trips threat

School trips abroad and town twinning exchanges could be threatened by an EC directive which will require organisers to put down a bond to protect passengers, as big tour operators do.....Page 20

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Tsongas throws in nomination towel

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PAUL Tsongas will not re-enter the race for the Democratic party's presidential nomination in spite of winning an unsolicited 29 per cent of the New York primary vote on Tuesday.

The former senator's decision, announced in Boston yesterday, means that Bill Clinton, governor of Arkansas, is assured of the most valuable Democratic nomination since Watergate — barring new disclosures about his past.

Jerry Brown, the former California governor, has been sidelined by his poor performances in Tuesday's four primaries. Both the Clinton

Clinton bandwagon, page 15

Punters bet £7m on race for Downing Street

BY ALAN HAMILTON

PITY the poor punter in South Africa who telephoned William Hill on Wednesday with a £10,000 bet on Labour taking the most seats at 3-1 on. He was much too hasty; had he waited until yesterday morning to catch the last-minute change in the wind, he would have increased his potential winnings from £3,000 to £8,000 as the odds drifted away from Labour and back to a neck-and-neck race.

With the final opinion polls showing a modest Tory revival, the big bookmakers eventually closed the book at 5pm yesterday afternoon quoting identical odds of 6-5 on Labour or Conservatives forming the largest single party, although a hung parliament remained the most favoured outcome at odds of 5-2 on. There had been a brief rally to Labour

in mid-afternoon, taking them to 11-8 on favourites with the Tories trailing at even money, but it did not last.

Bookmakers are entirely non-political animals; they merely take in the lot. Odds reflect only one thing: the amount of money placed on any particular outcome. The amount placed this time appears to have been something of a record.

In 1987 the book was closed well

before the end of campaigning, so cut-and-dried did the result appear, but yesterday — for the first time — the bookies were taking election bets on polling day, and of the cascade of money showering across the counters, three-quarters of it was on the Tories. The tide turned after lunch, with a late surge to Labour.

Election fever has gripped the punting classes as never before, and the industry estimated that by the time it closed the book last night it

had taken more than £7 million. Takings have been pushed up by the wide range of tempting bets on offer from an industry struggling to maintain its traditional income from horse racing. The big chains have been offering odds on the outcome in 100 individual constituencies.

Bets poured into Britain's three big bookmaking chains from all corners of the globe, and even Brighton, from where one customer placed £18,000 on Labour being the largest single party. The bookmakers briefly caught their breath, until an account customer in Hong Kong, where gambling is such an endemic disease that the World Health Organisation does not even bother to monitor it, wagered £10,000 on a Tory win. An optimistic Scot from north of Berwick, where the Tories have faced virtual annihilation for several years, has put £6,000 on the northern king.

dom's least favoured party ending up with the most seats at Westminster; the sporrans has always taken precedence over the heart.

By midday yesterday Glenda Jackson had become almost unbackable in Hampstead, at odds of 9-1 on. But some customers were still prepared to invest fortunes to win peanuts.

One punter in Southend invested £11,000 in Ms Jackson. Chris Patten, who started at even money to hold Bath, had drifted out to 6-5 against by yesterday morning as his hopes seemed to diminish. Yet most of the day's money was clearly on the Tories, and one major chain took no less than £30,000 of it in the first 30 minutes of business.

But the fickle jaded of fate has taken

several turns in the last 24 hours.

Labour were leading up to Wednesday afternoon, when the first sniff of

Continued on page 20, col 1



PHOTOGRAPHS: TIM BISHOP, CHRIS HARRIS

TOMORROW IN THE TIMES

An instant guide to the Commons

Tomorrow, *The Times* publishes a 16-page supplement giving complete seat-by-seat results of the general election. The supplement lists all candidates, the votes they won and the swings they registered. It also contains compacted biographies of the winners, making it the best immediately-available guide to the new House of Commons.

A new feature in this year's supplement is a full colour map of the country, showing at a glance which party won what seats where. Bob Worcester of Mori will also give his full analysis of how the votes moved: North and South, young and old, women and men.

The Times supplement is only one part of the comprehensive coverage planned for tomorrow, which will include campaign facts and figures; analysis of what happens next; and the human stories of defeat and triumph: a vital issue for the vital issues.

London gambles on Tories

BY RODNEY HOBSON



Polls apart: on a sunshine election day John Major looks for last-minute signs of victory in the garden of a house at Alconbury which is used as local Conservative campaign headquarters, and Neil Kinnock hails what he hopes will be a Labour dawn after voting at a church hall in Pontefract.

Noriega guilty on 8 counts

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

MANUEL Noriega was convicted yesterday of eight out of ten drug and racketeering charges that led to America's invasion of Panama in 1989.

The former Panamanian leader was found guilty of the key counts of racketeering and racketeering conspiracy, plus six lesser charges. He was acquitted of two lesser charges, cocaine distribution and conspiracy to import cocaine.

The federal court trial in Miami lasted seven months, during which the government lawyers painstakingly built their case against a head of state who they branded "a small man in a general's uniform".

The jury took five days to reach its verdict.

Millionaire farmer found murdered

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

A WEALTHY farmer has been found dead in a hollow lambing on his farm and his absence was not noted until one of his staff came to relieve him on Wednesday night and could not find him.

Detectives believe an earlier mysterious knife attack on Peter Jowett, aged 43, in his home at Winterslow four months ago could be linked with the murder. Mr Jowett needed surgery for stab wounds but did not call the police and three weeks later asked them to call off their investigation.

Detectives are also investigating the millionaire's social and private life. Mr Jowett, married with two children, was found by police lying on a copse on the edge of his 900-acre farm.

His car had been left parked on a grass verge on the A30 nearby. He disappeared while in charge of lambing on his farm and his absence was not noted until one of his staff came to relieve him on Wednesday night and could not find him.

Yesterday police searched the area around where the body was found and last night discovered a gun incorporated in a booby-trap device, believed to be the murder weapon.

In the village Mr Jowett was described as "a ladies' man" and one theory was that the attacks were motivated by jealousy.

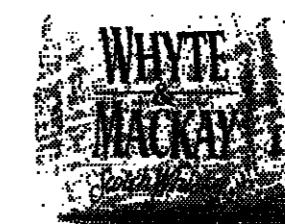
Police said that Mr Jowett, described by neighbours as a pleasant and quiet man, had not reported any threats to his life nor were police aware of any threats.

Earlier attack, page 3

"As far as I'm concerned we've always had Home Rule."

Never turn up without a bottle of Whyte & Mackay."

RORY McGREGOR



Home thoughts from sidewalk, boulevard and Kenya's surf set



Thatcher: hurrying back to cast her vote

UNITED STATES: AMERICAN political trends tend to follow those in Britain (Martin Fletcher writes). That may explain the eagerness of White House staffers to attend last night's election party at the British embassy. Those with invitations were said to be distributing photocopies to those without.

"It's become the hottest ticket in town," one observer said. Some 300 guests were expected, not in the ambassador's magnificent Lutyens residence on Massachusetts Avenue, but in the rather more prosaic modern office block next door. Congressmen, journalists and the capital's ubiquitous "senior administration officials" were coming, and as late as yesterday morning congressional aides were ringing to ask for tickets.

Some thought was given to inviting Margaret Thatcher, who was rounding off an American speaking tour, but she was hurrying back to Britain to vote.

Thanks to the time difference,

Seen from abroad, the election has a different perspective. *Times* correspondents report on the British communities in three capitals

Washington's British press corps — at least those not hired as temporary pundits by American television stations — was savouring the prospect of watching the results in mid-evening for a change and not during the small hours of morning.

The embassy's press office, the official hosts, had arranged to pluck ITN's coverage of a passing satellite and set up a scoreboard to keep a running tally. It also set up telephone lines to field queries from the American media about what promised, in the event of a hung parliament, to be a very confusing evening. The embassy, of course, is strictly non-partisan.

In New York, both the BBC and the British Information Service were hosting parties. The BIS was

also plucking coverage off satellite for the Rockefeller Center, for 300 guests mostly media, that it planned to feed with pork pies, veal and ham pies, Branston pickle and pickled onions. It had also prepared detailed information packs on British electoral peculiarities. "I have been bopping up all month," Mike Horne, the BIS director, said.

Ex-pats across America could watch the results come in. They were being carried live all evening by the C-Span network, which gave extensive coverage to the campaign, and by 23 Public Broadcasting Service stations in most major cities.

"A number of us will be sitting anxiously awaiting the outcome," said Barry New, president of the

British American Business Association, which will shortly be giving a lunch for American businessmen to explain implications of the results.

FRANCE: Election night in Paris led the select few, more simply the lucky, to the magnificent surroundings of Her Britannic Majesty's spacious embassy on Faubourg St Honore (a correspondent writes).

As veterans of the Parisian social scene know well, the hospitality offered by Sir Ewen and Lady Fergusson is second to none, with a refreshing absence of the heavy formality encountered elsewhere on the diplomatic circuit. What is more, the resident British press corps can always rely on a splendid knees-up and the Liberal Democrats had switched on their answering machine.

KENYA: The prospect of a Labour victory drove the expatriate community in Kenya, traditionally more interested in surfing and safaris than the affairs of the home

country, to even greater lengths of apathy (Sam Kiley writes).

Unlike other parts of the world where Britons away from home sat glued to the BBC World Service to find out whether 13 years of Conservative rule had come to an end, expatriates in Kenya seemed hardly aware that Britain was in the midst of a political spasm.

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Democracy has a day of ups and downs

Poll refugees find sanctuary on Lundy

BY LIN JENKINS AND LOUISE HIDALGO

THE emotions of a tough campaign were still evident at the polling stations as the nation voted yesterday. Some party supporters tried foul means to influence the outcome; others complained of seemingly innocent factors that could affect the vote.

In Brighton was arrested after complaints that voters were being bribed, and in Bath an offer of free drinks if Chris Patten lost was abandoned for the same reason. Two polling stations that happened to be painted in one party's colours had to be covered in brown paper.

Few places escaped the last-minute loud-hailer appeals on behalf of candidates. The island of Lundy in the Bristol Channel was one, attracting an unexpected influx of bird-watching who enjoyed the island's detachment from the election, since it has no polling station and radios and television sets have been banned from visitors' rooms until Sunday. The bird

watchers, of course, maintained that the attraction was really a murrelet, a tiny bird from the Pacific Ocean, making only its second appearance in Europe.

The voter in Brighton was arrested after allegations that voters were being offered £7.50 to vote Labour with stolen polling cards. He was questioned and freed on police bail.

Campaigners against the business rate in Bath cancelled publicised plans to give a free glass of buck's fizz to each customer at a local club if Mr Patten, the Conservative party chairman, lost his seat in the closely fought contest. Phil Andrews, owner of Mole's nightclub, said: "We were told that we could be charged with infringing electoral law."

In Lincoln Tories complained when two portable cabins to be used as polling stations arrived painted red and yellow, the colours of Labour posters. Winston

Crumblehulme, a councillor, said: "I was horrified. The cabins could have had a real influence on people." The council wrapped the cabins in brown paper to provide political anonymity. Chris Keywood, deputy returning officer, said that no colour had been specified when they were ordered.

All manner of buildings were used as polling stations. One couple who allowed their home, Copley Hall, in Howick, Northumberland, to be used for polling found that they were not eligible to cast their vote there, but had to travel three miles to a neighbouring ward. David and Christine Jackson now want the boundary changed.

Voters in Bishopsworth, Bristol, had the most unconventional polling station after vandals super-glued the doors of the building that was to have been used. Janet Redman, the presiding officer, stuck the polling station sticker on her Morris 1961 windscreen and put the ballot boxes in the boot.

About 60 people cast their vote before the building doors were un-stuck. In Exeter the skittle alley of the Ship and Parrot served as the venue.

A couple from West Drayton, west London, failed yesterday in their High Court attempt to force the council to include them on the electoral role so that they could vote.

Steve and Jacqueline Cripps realised only last week that they had forgotten to register. Mr Justice Schiemann ruled that the law did not allow for last minute changes to the register. Mrs Cripps said that the case had cost them £500.

It was therefore puzzle to see Margaret Thatcher on stage to back her successor. Her discreet smile at the public rally she held with John Major said it all. There was an air of defiance about her as she stood before those who had ousted her.

Bringing Mrs T into the campaign did not add much to discussion of European issues. John Major came out of Maastricht with an ideal position, appeasing anti-EC Conservatives without closing any door on the EC. No one, in Brussels or in the financial world, believes Britain will stay outside a single currency.

Europe would make interesting election debate, but for obvious reasons it's an issue that Mr Major has largely ducked. European integration should be a big issue in French, British or Italian elections. In each country, it is largely absent, or, even worse, has fed a protest vote against the main parties. The issue, it seems, is thought too dangerous, even for Labour, which now seems ashamed of its pro-EC conversion.

I wouldn't like to have been in an undecided voter's shoes: how did he choose between smiling John and smiling Neil? As the slogan went in a previous US election: where's the beef, or, as we French might say about English politicians, où est le rosbif?

Bland battle left out meaty matter

So much electoral style, so little substance, laments Pierre Haski, London bureau chief of the French daily *Liberation*

THERE'S something pathetic about the end of the election campaign. Everything has been argued *ad nauseam*, and the two main contenders have devoted their greatest efforts to damage-limitation and putting on a facade of self-confidence. What's missing is a message: like the rest of western Europe, Britain has gone the American way, where style long ago became more important than substance.

Without it, I begin to miss the good old days of ideological warfare and competing visions of the world.

Consensus politics has become the cant phrase across Europe. Hence, the protest vote that has shaken the political establishment in recent elections in France, Italy and Germany. Britain is no longer an island, and if John Major loses, he can blame European contamination.

Consensus politics, it seems, has gone a long way in Britain. Labour has made dramatic efforts to look respectable, dropping the most radical aspects of its policies. Few reds now lurk under Neil Kinnock's bed, although some Conservative newspapers tried to make him look like Lenin. It is hard, however, to avoid comparison with the French Socialists, who have travelled the same path, losing their soul on the way, if they ever had one.

The real red, I hear, is Mr Major, now the only European politician calling for a classless society, a real challenge for the prime minister of the most class-conscious Eu-

ropean country. His attempt to look socialist while Mr Kinnock was trying to reconcile himself with the market economy have narrowed the political spectrum, making one wonder what the voters will see as the difference.

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Then a man said: "Back into the coach" and the photographers obeyed. Mr Kinnock returned to his car and drove off. The coach drove off. They were going to another school.

And the question arises: Why?

When I was very young, politicians would tour around meeting voters. The voters were the object of this exercise: the aim was to attract their support by calling in person. Reporters and photographers were a nuisance and either excluded from these occasions, or tolerated, under protest, in small numbers. But it soon occurred to

TORIES to have run the costliest campaign, and a figure of £20 million was suggested yesterday, compared with £8 million spent by Labour and £1.5 million by the Liberal Democrats.

The Tory campaign was, as ever, funded largely by big business: Labour relied on the covert support of the trade unions, who it is estimated met three quarters of their party's campaign costs.

Readers of *The Times* will have noticed full-page advertisements from a number of unions backing the Labour cause, including Nalgo, the

NUT and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

ONE of the most successful advertisers has been the International Federation for Animal Welfare, which has spent £750,000 on newspaper space, bringing in 60,000 requests for its information pack, it says.

Although the media has

raked in large extra sums as a result of election campaigns, it has spent heavily too.

Television, radio and newspapers

have spent an estimated £10 million on election coverage, much of it on commissioning opinion polls.

Batteries run out and there may be no sockets for plugs. Harsh lights may hurt sick patients and extra noise, background noise — of teachers teaching, lathe turning, or patients groaning — may interrupt the political message.

Yet, however, the presence of some apparently real people in apparently real situations is a necessary component in television or newspaper drama. The viewer requires it. The dilemma is acute.

The dilemma can be resolved. I have a modest proposal for the next election. Why not use actors? Why move large numbers of media and political personnel to inconvenient locations around the country, where there are studios in London, perfectly equipped to simulate them?

Besides, real conversation with such people has become impossible before so vast and intimidating an audience. The technical paraphernalia that now accompany a recording and photographic team are awesome, and frightening to ordinary people. Schools, factories and hospitals are not really designed with the lighting and sound requirements of the media in mind.

I grant that the idea takes a little

time — the scene was set for a a dramatic denouement around midnight in Paris, which is an hour ahead of London.

Embassy staff had bought their tickets in the election sweepstakes six weeks ago and no adjustments were permitted. Wild horses could not extract further details about who had drawn what.

Blow-ups of the colour election

charts from *The Times* adorned

the historic walls of the embassy. Honesty obliges one to note that other newspapers were also represented. Elsewhere in Paris, the local branch of the Conservative party was preparing to celebrate/drown sorrows at a hotel, the local Labour party was looking forward to a jolly knees-up and the Liberal Democrats had switched on their answering machine.

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Not to mention the Diesel or Turbo Diesel options. To please the greener parties, they are all available with catalytic converters.^{††}

No wonder the British public have given the Cavalier something that the politicians have been praying for during the past month.

A vote of confidence.

Church and hospital lose multi-million King's Cross windfall

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

ETHE Church of England and St Bartholomew's hospital, London, yesterday lost a multi-million pound windfall expected from the proposed £4.5 billion redevelopment of King's Cross station, north London.

The Court of Appeal overturned a High Court judge's ruling two years ago that the hospital trustees and the Church Commissioners had a right to buy back from British Rail and National Carriers 52 acres of prime development land at 1850s prices.

The ruling, which may be challenged in the House of Lords, is a blow to the hospital and to the church. The latter would have used the money to raise clergy stipends.

Sir Douglas Lovelock, the first church estates commissioner, said that the commissioners would consider the implications of the ruling. He added that those affected would be the clergy. "We are not talking here about an immediate source of income, but rather a stock of capital which, at the end of the day, might produce additional income for clergy stipends."

Andrew Campbell, solicitor to the special trustees of St Bartholomew's, said that the trustees were disappointed with the decision, and that they needed time to read it and to decide what to do. He was unable to give details about how the money might have been spent.

The land was compulsorily purchased under the Great

Northern Railway Act 1846 to make way for train lines. In 1849 and 1850, Bart's was forced to surrender 43 acres, for which it was paid £53,250. The Church Commissioners sold nine acres, also under compulsory purchase powers. The land is part of a 125-acre site to the north of King's Cross station which has been earmarked for an ambitious development, including a Channel tunnel rail link terminus, offices, shops, 1,350 homes and a 35-acre park.

If British Rail and National Carriers lost their appeal, they would have to part with land, for which their predecessors paid full price, for "a mere trifle" of its present value, he said.

Bart's and the Church Commissioners were told to pay two thirds of the other side's legal costs. They were refused leave to appeal to the Lords, but can apply direct.

BR and the developer, The London Regeneration Consortium, said they were "very pleased" with the ruling.

Lord Justice Nourse said that if the earlier decision had stood, the hospital and the church would receive "windfalls of vast proportions". It was true that the Great Northern Railway Act, under which the land was compulsorily purchased, gave a right to buy back at the initial price. However, that right had been repealed by subsequent legislation, either under The London and North Eastern Railway Act 1935 or the British Transport Commission Act 1949.

Lord Justice Stuart-Smith said that he allowed the ap-

'Sleeping' JPs agree to retrial

A bench of magistrates dismissed themselves from a trial yesterday after barristers for the defence claimed that two of them had fallen asleep, one in the morning and another, in the afternoon. The Lord Chancellor has ordered an investigation.

David Boswell, presiding magistrate, and his colleagues Pamela Kings and Terence Dunn, stepped down at Hull magistrates' court. John Astbury, clerk to the justices, denied that two magistrates had fallen asleep but said they had agreed to a retrial because "justice had to be seen to be done".

Paul Williams, aged 28, and his brother Shaun, aged 24, both of Hull, who had denied public order offences, were granted conditional bail. The retrial will take place on April 23.

Killer, 70, jailed

A man aged 70 was given two life sentences at the Old Bailey yesterday. Zdzislaw Kolsiek was found guilty of the manslaughter with diminished responsibility of his wife Marguerite, aged 70, and of the attempted murder of his stepson, Anthony Pollock, aged 51, who had tried to save his mother.

Appeal fails

Danny Morrison, former Sinn Féin publicity director, lost an appeal against conviction and eight-year jail sentence for aiding and abetting the false imprisonment of an RUC informer.

Siege gun heralds war show

BY ALISON ROBERTS

A SHOT from a 17th century siegue gun today will herald the opening of the English Civil War exhibition, the first touring display of arms and armour organised by the Royal Armouries based at the Tower of London.

The exhibition, sponsored by *The Times*, will open to the public tomorrow at Hull's magistrates' court. John Astbury, clerk to the justices, denied that two magistrates had fallen asleep but said they had agreed to a retrial because "justice had to be seen to be done".

The exhibition, which is travelling to four other key civil war sites, aims to show the troops on both sides fought, and to dispel misconceptions about their arms and armour. It promises to be an exciting and educational part of the 350th anniversary celebrations.

The ornate armour worn by Charles I, known as "Gill Charlie", will be on show. Other prize pieces from the Royal Armouries' collection include 18ft pikes, described by the 17th century Irish magistrate Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, as "sharp to enter, and when entered, broad to wound with".

Tomorrow's *Times* will include a 12 page supplement on the outbreak and impact of the civil war.

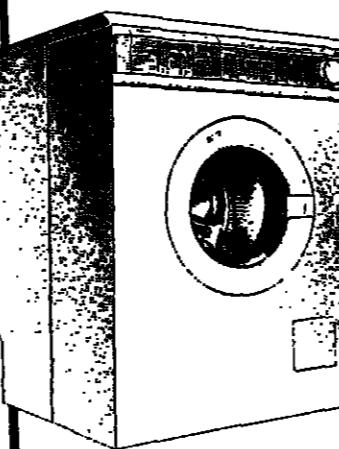
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The Economist

British Psychological Society

Truth drug hastens Alzheimer cures

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE truth drug scopolamine, much loved by thriller writers and used for prisoner interrogation during the second world war, is helping to test possible treatments for Alzheimer's disease.

It has the ability to create the classic symptoms of the brain destroying illness. Keith Wesnes told the annual conference of the British Psychological Society at Scarborough yesterday.

Volunteers injected with the drug are given potential treatments for the disease and the effects on the symptoms are analysed.

Scopolamine brings on memory loss and lack of concentration and attention. Dr Wesnes, who works for the privately funded Cognitive drug research company in Reading, said the effects were similar to drunkenness without the euphoria.

The patient returned to normal six hours after the tests without side effects.

Squatters threaten buildings trust

By MARCUS BINNEY, ARCHITECTURE CORRESPONDENT

A TRUST which repairs historic buildings is expected to enter voluntary liquidation today. The troubles of the British Historic Buildings Trust began last November, when 18 houses being restored in Hanover Square, Bradford, were illegally occupied.

When the trust took on the 50 derelict houses of Hanover Square, originally rented mainly to wool merchants, many had no roofs, windows or floors. The trust put together a £2.7 million scheme, supported by more than £1.2 million of public money, to restore 33 listed houses.

Seven were sold on completion to former owners and two were bought by a housing association. Squatters occupied the next batch as they reached completion. The trust sought possession through Bradford county court but was unsuccessful. The houses ready for occu-

pation were priced at up to £51,000. Some of the former occupants said that they believed they would not have to pay more than £30,000. The trust denies that any price was quoted in advance and cites the difficulty of obtaining the zero rating usually allowed by Customs & Excise for large rehabilitation projects, to put them on the same basis as zero-rated new buildings.

A spokeswoman for the accountants Grant Thornton said that it had been instructed by the trust to review its financial position. Grant Thornton had advised that formal insolvency proceedings were necessary and a meeting had been called for today with a view to placing the trust in liquidation.

She said: "The squatters in Hanover Square were largely instrumental in bringing about the trust's current financial situation."

Health, L&T section, pages 5, 6

Lost Fuseli drawings could bring engineer £500,000

By JOHN SHAW

THREE months ago a man walked into Christie's with an album of old drawings. Next week he could be up to £500,000 richer after its contents are sold in London.

The owner, a retired civil engineer living in London, did not know their value or history, according to Andrew Clayton-Payne, one of the firm's experts on water-colours, who examined the drawings at Christie's front counter in St James's. Mr Clayton-Payne found himself leafing through 58 previously unknown studies by Henry Fuseli (1741-1825), an idiosyncratic but influential Swiss artist working in England at the turn of the 19th century.

The album was acquired by the owner and his wife about 15 years ago from a coin dealer whose name they had forgotten. Fuseli's work is in great demand among museums and galleries in Switzerland and in Britain. Mr Clayton-Payne said, "but this album seems to have slipped through the collecting net".

Marin Butlin, the firm's consultant, says in a catalogue foreword to the special sale on April 14 that it contains studies of full length figures and heads including



Detail of Fuseli study, ink and watercolour

those of his wife and other young girls "merging with his fetishist preoccupation with fantastically coiffured hair".

If the background to the album is a mystery, the name of the compiler is inscribed carefully inside the front cover. Harriet Jane Moore was granddaughter of one of the painter's closest friends and patrons, Dr James Moore. Dr Moore was the surgeon brother of General Sir John Moore, the soldier who died

heroically at the Battle of Corunna.

Fuseli seems to have had a soft spot for Harriet, whom he apparently knew from childhood. He gave her drawings and after his death she acquired others from John Knowles, his executor and brother. She also owned the picture "Titania and Bottom" by Fuseli, which is now in the Tate Gallery. Harriet compiled two other albums of drawings by Fuseli: the Roman Album, now in the British Museum, and a second album containing work by other artists that was sold at Christie's in 1973.

The new discovery has attracted considerable international interest. "We took it to Switzerland and the reaction there was fantastic," Mr Clayton-Payne said. "We've also had a lot of enquiries from people in this country and from America. It is a major find as well as being interesting from an art historical point of view. I think it's the find of a lifetime."

Fuseli's father, a painter, forced him into the ministry to try to give him a secure life, but he had to flee after exposing a corrupt magistrate and finally arrived in London in 1764.

Severn otter revival halted

By CRAIG SETON

POLLUTION is thought to be responsible for halting the re-colonisation by otters of rivers in lowland parts of the Midlands.

In recent years, otters have re-established themselves in the upper reaches of the Severn and some tributaries but the advance appears to have stopped in the middle reaches of the river. The National Rivers Authority and members of an otter project are conducting biological tests to discover if chemical pollutants are killing the otters or making them infertile.

Paul Hoban, otter project officer for the area, said it

was suspected that a cocktail of chemicals could be flowing into the Severn from the Stour, which passes through part of the West Midlands conurbation before joining the river at Stourport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester. It is thought the toxic material could include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which are banned but could be leaching into the water from industrial waste sites.

The otter project is one of ten being co-ordinated nationally by the Royal Society for Nature Conservation to help re-establish otters on rivers where they were

Builders sued over 'shoddy' homes

By RACHEL KELLY
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S fifth biggest house building company, Ideal Homes, is being sued by a group of London Docklands residents who claim that their homes are so shoddily built that it would be cheaper to demolish and rebuild them.

Children as young as nine are worrying about their weight, according to research carried out by psychologists at Leeds University. Their findings indicate that two out of three nine-year-olds are unhappy with their size.

Girls want to be thinner, even to the point of serious dieting, and boys are looking to add more beef to their frames, says Andrew Hill, a psychologist with the academic psychiatric unit at the attachment.

In a paper to be delivered to the psychological society conference today, he says that their research indicates that nine-year-olds are under the same social pressures as adolescents and adults. "It has highlighted the early emergence of the perhaps unrealistic body weight preferences in girls."

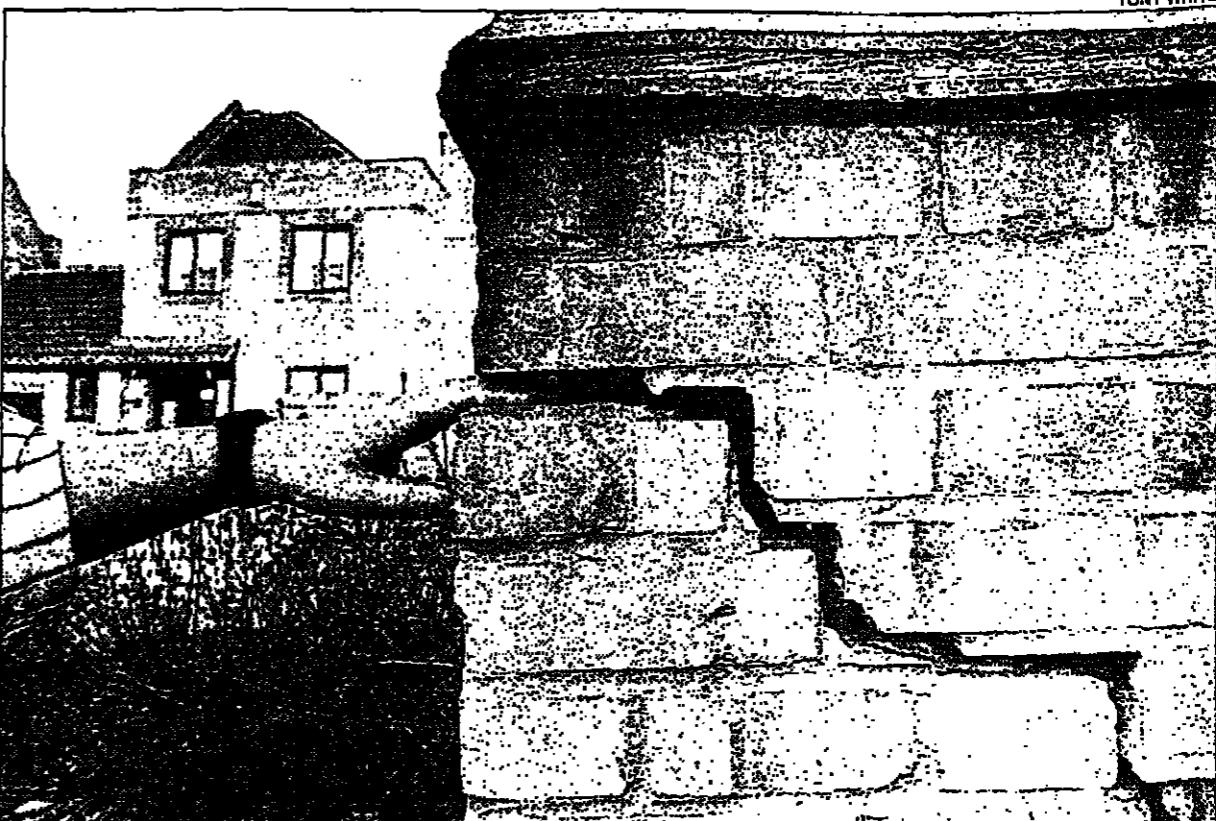
It was worrying that girls "on the verge of the greatest physical development of their lives" should wish to take their weight into the opposite direction to nature.

"Body shape discontents and anorexias at change have long been recognised during adolescence," he says. "However, recent evidence suggests that these feelings and practices are filtering down to children in the early throes of pubertal development."

People are becoming obsessed with weight, he adds.

The psychologists surveyed 213 girls and 166 boys at three West Yorkshire middle schools. On average the girls wanted to be 15 per cent lighter while the boys wanted weight increases of 10 per cent. The boys' desire to be heavier was not for fairness but for a more athletic and muscle build, Dr Hill says.

Children who wished they were thinner said they were significantly more likely to refuse food, to try to eat less at meal times and to eat slimming foods.



Widening rift: brickwork of one of the houses at Beckton that residents say are shoddily built

problems are in the foundations, which we believe is to the case, the only solution is to knock the houses down and start again.

To repair the foundations would result in so much inconvenience that we would probably have to move out."

The residents' solicitor, Ian MacPherson of Nabarro Nathanson, said that Ideal Homes had been aware of the movement in the houses, which it had monitored, but that the company had refused to release details of its sub-contractors who carried out the foundation work.

"If you accept that the

sub-contractor that laid the concrete foundations in which the trouble appears to have started.

A spokesman for Ideal Homes, a subsidiary of Trafalgar House, said that the company was making a thorough investigation into the matter. "There is very little else I can say."

The residents lodged a writ against the company in the High Court on March 16. The writ says that 24 homes have suffered from structural movement, settlement and water penetration. One gable wall collapsed two years ago because, it is alleged, of a lack of wall ties.

In their writ, the residents also allege that the central heating is inadequate and that the floors creak. Mr Smith said: "It's quite impossible to sleep around upstairs without waking everyone up."

The residents say that Ideal Homes was negligent in failing to make the homes fit for habitation and failing to meet the requirements of the National House Building Council. They allege that the homes were not properly waterproofed at roof level, allowing water to leak in during last year's heavy snowfall. They are funding the legal action themselves and

have so far spent more than £20,000.

Mr MacPherson said: "This obviously affects the lives of ordinary people who can't move until this case is resolved. They are very worried about the future of their homes. We have therefore asked for the trial to be expedited, but even so, it will take at least 12 months."

He added: "The residents are also concerned about the safety of some of the structural features of the development. One wall, for example, which is cracked, is near a public alley way and could collapse, hitting a passer-by."

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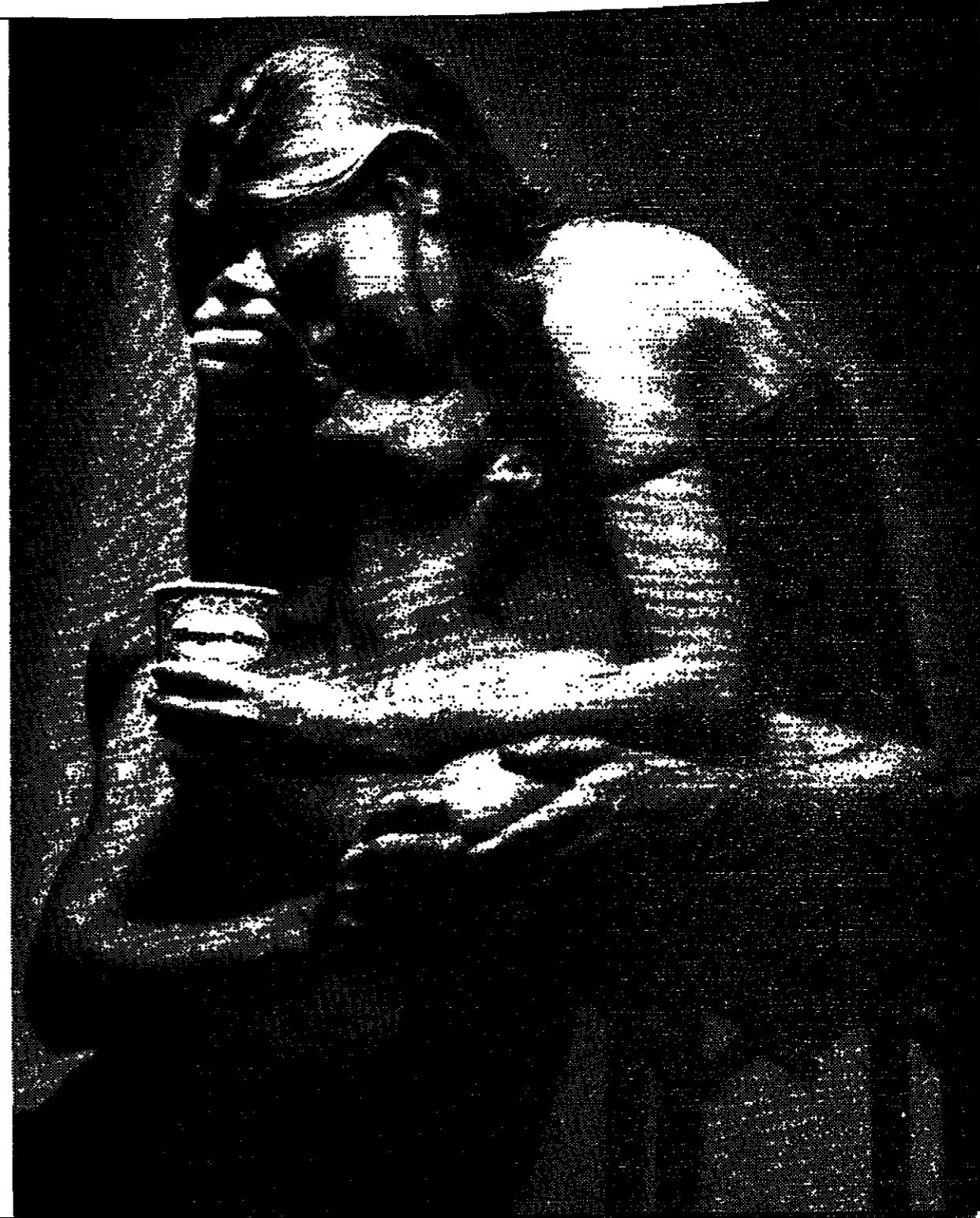
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Police chiefs back plan for bigger crime squads

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CHIEF constables have endorsed plans to reorganise the regional crime squad system in England and Wales to create a new network of five supersquads. They would cover the same geographical areas as the local offices of the new national criminal intelligence service, which came into operation last week.

The regional crime squads cover all big crime investigations including armed robbery, drug trafficking and serious fraud. They were set up more than 20 years ago to deal with the phenomenon of the travelling criminal using the motorway network to commit crime across the country. In recent years their

brief has widened to include kidnapping and extortion investigations.

Under the new plan the present nine squads, which straddle force boundaries, would be reduced to five. One would cover the whole of the South-East from the Wash to the Channel and west as far as Dorset. Another squad would include the whole of the South-West and Wales up to the edge of north Wales. A third squad would cover the south Midlands, a fourth the North-West and north Wales and a fifth the northern Midlands and the North-East.

Police planners hope that the new scheme will end almost two years of squabbling. Disagreements between forces and police authorities from different areas led Home Office officials to organise a conference in London last September to try to find common ground. The conference was held in private as police commanders and councillors argued over the proposals.

Other plans have been criticised because Welsh chief constables have argued that one squad should cover much of Wales. In the South-East, local authorities were worried that too many resources would be drawn from London and that they would be paying for investigations that did not concern their areas.

No extra staff are likely to be recruited to the squads, which would have a total manpower of 1,300 officers drawn on secondment from forces for a period of years. Under the plan, four of the regions would be run by a detective chief superintendent and the South-East would be under the control of an assistant chief constable or its London equivalent.

Children catch the pet bug

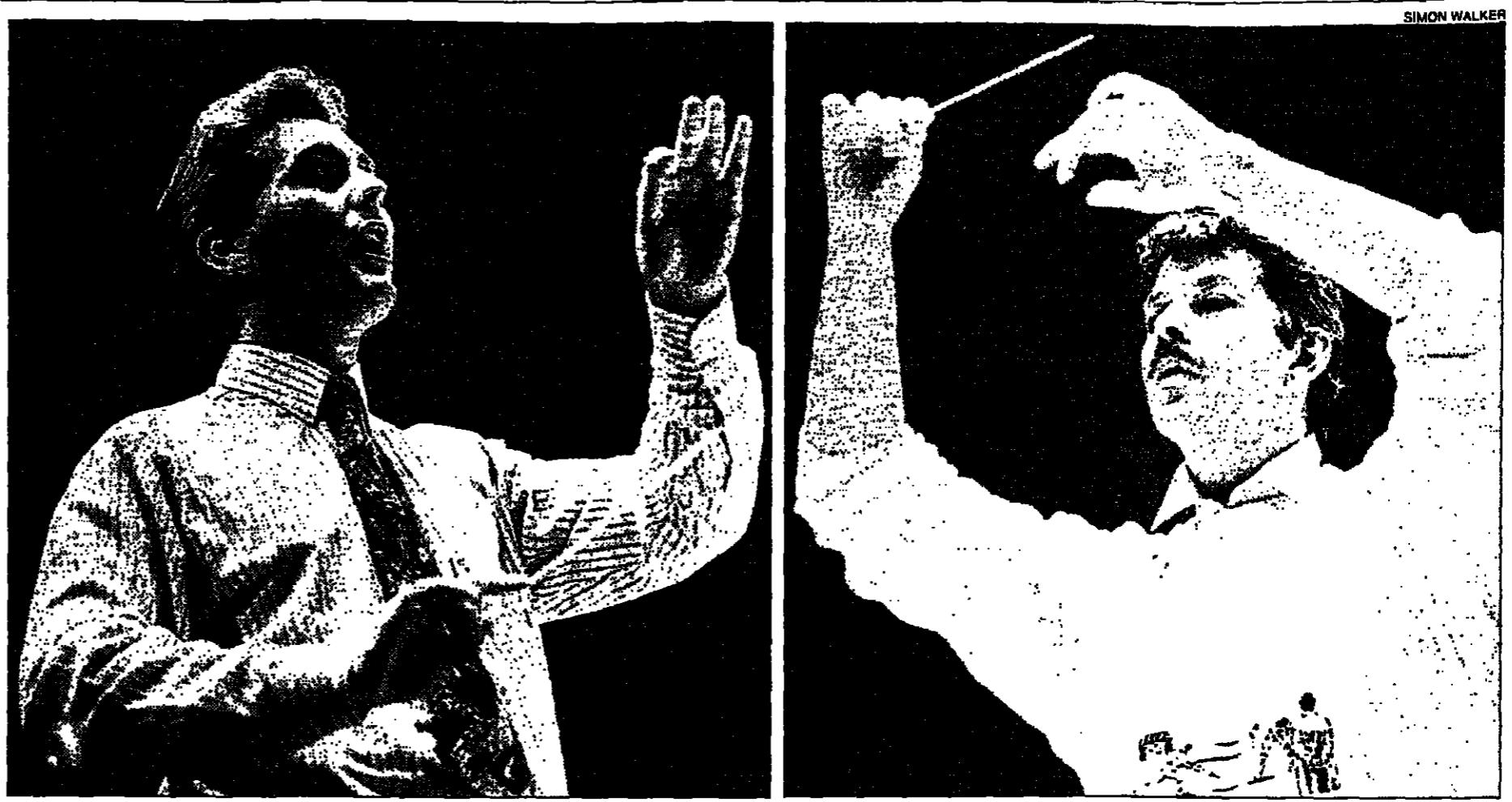
By CRAIG SETON

ANOREXIC millipedes, lethargic praying mantis and off-colour spiders are becoming more common as people choose exotic invertebrates as pets.

The British Small Animal Veterinary Association says that its 3,300 members are increasingly being asked to treat pet insects that include butterflies, stick insects, cockroaches, tree crabs and crayfish. Sick worms, sea anemones, snails and spiders are also regular visitors to vets' surgeries.

The association discussed the responsible ownership of invertebrates at its annual congress in Birmingham. Mary Brancier, president of the Veterinary Invertebrate Society, said one possible reason for the growth in insect ownership was because children found them more interesting than cats or dogs. While dogs and cats needed boarding during holidays, families could take their pet insect with them or ask a neighbour to check their container temperature.

Miss Brancier, a retired vet, added: "They will allow a person who normally looks after them to do things like picking them up that a stranger could not. You do get a rapport and it is more exciting to get a rapport with an invertebrate."



Rehearsal time: Graham Jackson, left, and Ian Hughes rehearsing the Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra for the finals of the Donatella Flick conducting competition at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, on Wednesday and last night. The competition is funded by a Swiss-based charitable organisation

Traffic flow study

Analyst favours urban road tax

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

A TAX levied on private motorists for using scarce road space in congested urban areas would reduce transport costs for all road users, including motorists paying the new tax, according to a leading traffic analyst.

Some motorists would be forced off the roads by the tax but average speeds for those remaining would increase significantly, according to research by Marin Mogridge. Public transport would also become more efficient.

Dr Mogridge, senior researcher in the transport studies group at University College London, said that because road space in con-

gested cities was free, road users made more use of it than they would were they charged for doing so. If motorists had to pay user charges, marginal road use would be reduced or eliminated, resulting in a more efficient use of road space.

Motorists who continued to drive would benefit from reduced fuel consumption and travelling times while public transport would provide a much better service.

Traffic engineers had traditionally been able to increase the efficiency of the road system by introducing innovative traffic management techniques such as urban

clearways, one-way systems, no right turns and phased traffic lights, effectively increasing the number of vehicles with which the road system could cope. However, growing hostility towards road building in urban areas, and the limited scope for squeezing additional capacity out of roads would lead to motorists being compelled to accept the introduction of new road taxes or road pricing, he said.

Traffic management techniques had also increased the number of vehicles involved in traffic jams while increasing the dangers of a series of traffic jams joining up and reducing large urban areas, such as central London, to a state of gridlock.

"As efficiency increases so does the redundancy in the road system," he said. "At the limit there is no redundancy. If anything goes wrong there is no capacity left for the road to absorb traffic which needs to be diverted around the jam."

Dr Mogridge said that increasing the capacity of central London roads had not improved average traffic speeds. Increased road capacity released suppressed demand for car travel, reducing demand for public transport.

Walkers fight to save high points

By RONALD FAUX

NATIONAL park wardens in the Lake District are campaigning to save many of the concrete pillars used by Ordnance Survey map makers to mark the area's summits.

Some satellites have made redundant many of the estimated 6,000 trig pillars in Britain but the voluntary wardens hope to preserve up to 100 of them in the Lake District as historic monuments or as cairns to help fell walkers to navigate in bad weather.

The OS needs to retain only about 330 of the 6,130 trig points but Derek Lyon, chairman of the Lake District wardens, believes that some should be given listed status because of their significance in the landscape. Others could be "adopted" and maintained by volunteers.

"They are extremely valuable, particularly on undulating fell that lack any major features. In mist or bad weather it is mighty reassuring to come upon a trig point that tells you precisely where you are," Mr Lyon said.

Some are built of stone with pictorial guides pointing to the surrounding summits. Most are simple concrete plinths that require maintenance to protect them from wind and frost. "Hill walkers are very fond of them and are very willing to help keep them in good condition," Mr Lyon said.

Trig pillars have saved lives and are held in high esteem by ramblers. A survey of the Lake District pillars will continue throughout the summer and already the Ordnance Survey has received hundreds of letters from people hoping to adopt a trig point.

"People hold very strong memories of hilltops, either for romantic reasons or for some particular association. Some trig pillars are aesthetically pleasing, strong features on the landscape," Mr Lyon said. But it is as navigational marks that they are most highly prized. The pillar marking Scafell Pike in the Lake District tells must-bound wanderers that they are standing at 977m on England's highest summit.

Islanders take to the sea against hospital downgrading

FIVE HUNDRED people from some of the most far-flung islands in Britain are to embark on a 100-mile journey by land and sea this weekend to protest at the downgrading of their local hospital.

The protesters, who will be led by Canon John Angus Galbraith of St Peter's Roman Catholic church on South Uist, have spent £6,000 to charter the Hebridean Isle, the ship that will carry them from the North Uist port of Lochmaddy to Stornoway on Lewis.

Once the islanders arrive on Lewis they are expected to march on the islands' health board headquarters

where they will demand that acute surgery facilities at Daliburgh hospital on South Uist, suspended for more than two years, be restored. Daliburgh hospital serves about 8,000 people on the islands that include North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, Eriskay and Vatersay. Patients needing surgery at present have to be flown to Stornoway, Inverness or Glasgow.

The Western Isles health board has been told by the Advisory Committee on Medical Establishment that the acute surgical workload at Daliburgh was not enough to justify the retention of a consultant sur-

geon. The committee said that about 100 acute operations a year would be the amount necessary to retain a surgeon. Most recent figures show that fewer than 20 acute operations a year were carried out at Daliburgh.

Canon Galbraith, chairman of the Daliburgh action group, said: "This goes back to 1989 when acute surgical facilities were suspended by the health board without consulting the people. The board opted for the hospital being served by GPs with appropriate skills but virtually everybody wants the suspended service restored. We decided the only way to make our protest was to take it to Stornoway and that meant chartering a ship."

He said the islands' geography was at the centre of the problem. "It can be very severe weather in winter time. There are very bad storms and the islands can be cut off quite easily," Canon Galbraith said. The protesters have the backing of Frances Macfarlane, the Scottish National party candidate, and Sam Galbraith, Labour's Scottish health spokesman, has promised to reinstate surgical services at Daliburgh if Labour wins the election.

The largely Roman Catholic southern islands have always been wary of the powerful Protestant north, which includes Lewis and Harris. Stornoway is the administrative capital. Since they are paying for the ship charter, the protesters said they would also hand in a note to Western Isles' council complaining about its neglect of the south.

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'Profession for rich' fears

Shortages of grants force law students to find college fees

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

GROWING numbers of students are having to pay from their own pockets for the Law Society's finals course at the College of Law, the largest organisation for training solicitors in England and Wales, because they cannot obtain grants, a survey has found.

As a result, the college says, the solicitors' profession is in danger of becoming a profession for the children of the rich only. Student contributions now account for 46 per cent of total fees received, compared with 28 per cent two years ago, the survey of fees of 11,000 students found.

The percentage of total fees — on average £3,000 for the one-year course — provided

by local education authorities has dropped from 64 per cent two years ago to about 35 per cent. The number of local education authorities that are providing grants to cover the whole fee has dropped from 75 out of the 116 in 1988-9 to 53 for the academic year 1991-2.

"These figures show that while many local education authorities are doing what they can, they are using their powers under the discretionary grant regulations to cut down their support for law students. I fear the solicitors' profession is as a result of this in danger of becoming a profession for rich people's children only."

Overwhelming public support for the duty solicitor scheme that covers courts and police stations, and the right of a person who is charged with a criminal offence to legal advice, is shown in a Gallup poll published this week.

The poll, carried out for the Law Society between March 26 and 31, shows that 97 per cent of people questioned feel that anyone who is taken to a police station and charged with a criminal offence should have automatic access to a solicitor.

The poll also found that 95 per cent agreed that people who cannot afford to pay for their own defence if taken to court should get free legal representation.

The findings were based on a random sample of 1,015 people nationwide. The Law Society is campaigning for measures to ensure that an adequate supply of solicitors is available to give advice and help to all charged with criminal offences.

It says that government proposals for a system of fixed fees in magistrates' courts in place of hourly rates will force large-scale withdrawals of solicitors from the duty solicitor scheme, which are already down on the numbers who took part a few years ago.

Solicitors have already indicated that they will withdraw from the schemes in at least six areas of the country, and have pulled out from duty schemes at police stations as a protest against government plans.

Supermarkets, the organisation said, were becoming more environment-conscious, selling organic food and drink, "friendly" house-hold cleaners and nappies, recycled paper products and giving out carrier bags made from recycled plastic bottles and aluminium cans

Women leading war on waste

WOMEN are mounting a spirited campaign to persuade manufacturers to cut down on wasteful packaging, according to the Women's Environmental Network.

The organisation, formed to educate, inform and empower women who care about the environment, emphasises not only the environmental cost of over-packaging but also that £10 out of every £65 of shopping goes on packaging.

Since the second world war there has been a revolution in packaging, particularly the wrapping of foodstuffs, says the organisation, which earlier this week held a national recycling day to highlight the waste. Thousands of supporters used "return to sender" stickers to return unwanted, single-use packaging to manufacturers. Members want to reduce the use of cartons, plastic bottles and aluminium cans

and to promote refillable, reusable packaging.

Ilana Cravitz, an organisation member, said that the industry had admitted that one third of wrapping was purely to enhance appearance and boost sales: "We all pay at least twice for packaging, once at the point of purchase and again for disposal, as well as in environmental costs."

Ms Cravitz said the average household threw away 45kg of plastic waste every year. Reducing packaging would conserve energy, reduce emissions from power stations, help to alleviate global warming and cut down toxic by-products of packaging materials.

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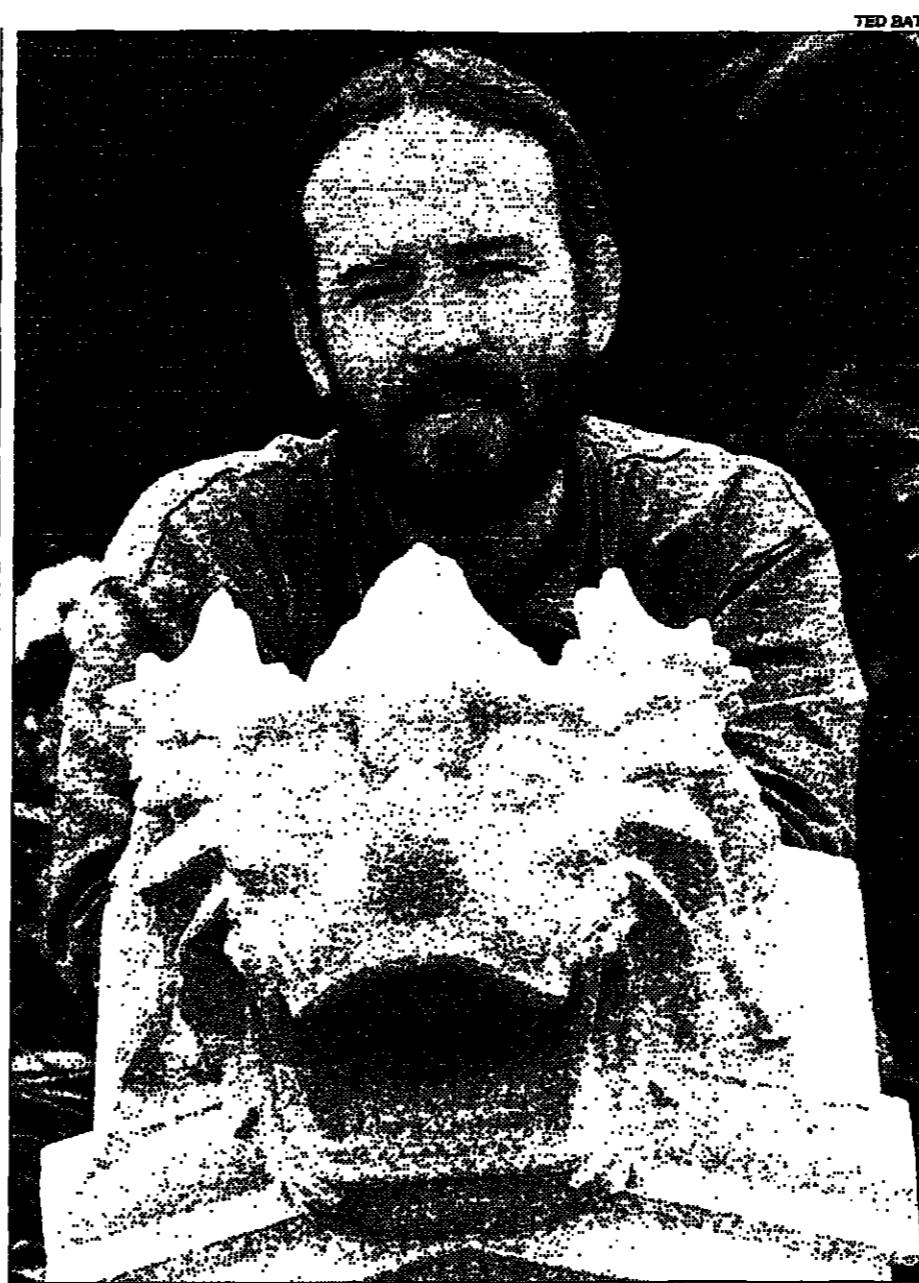
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And incredibly our prices come down a further 5% when you buy a case of 24. At Thresher, we're currently reducing the price of many of our wide range of beers and lagers. These reductions last until 13/5/92. In Thresher Wine Shops, Wine Rack, Drink Stores & DRINK STORES PETER DOMINIC BOTTOMS UP from Thresher, Food & Drink

THRESHER

Stores from Thresher, Peter Dominic and Bottoms Up. No other discounts or promotions apply and the offer is available to UK residents aged over 18 in England and Wales only. You'll find your nearest Thresher in Yellow Pages. The sooner you visit one, the sooner you start saving money.



Looking ahead: Peter Smith with one of seven gargoyles he has carved to replace the 450-year-old originals at Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire. The copies will be stored until the originals, which are badly eroded, have to be taken down

Solvent abuse kills record number of young people

By ALISON ROBERTS

THERE was a record number of deaths involving solvent abuse in 1990 and more than 70 per cent of those who died were under 20, according to a report by St George's hospital medical school in London.

During that year, 149 people died after inhaling gas fuels, aerosols, glue fumes or other volatile substances. There was a marked increase in the number of deaths linked to inhaling the contents of fire extinguishers. In

1989, there were 113 deaths, which was lower than previous years. Since 1983, when figures were first collected, 1,113 people have died.

Of those who died in 1990, 87 per cent were male and 30.9 per cent were first-time solvent abusers. In almost half of cases the substance was used in a public place such as a park, shopping centre or street.

The figures show that the problem is worsening and the very young are particularly at risk. There was a big increase in the death rate for males aged 15-19. Sixteen-year-olds of both sexes accounted for 28 per cent of deaths.

Aneez Esmail, lecturer in public health medicine at St George's, said previous re-

search showed that 3.5 to 10 per cent of secondary school children had experimented with volatile substances.

"That is lower than the figures for experimentation with cannabis or alcohol but the difference is that those things won't kill you," he said. "You can get locked up for smoking cannabis but it is still not illegal to sniff volatile substances. People are just beginning to realise now that it is an important problem."

The health department has recently sponsored a £1.4 million advertising campaign to alert parents to the dangers.

Mr Esmail said that the large increase in numbers in the North could be linked to deprivation and the recession.

Police say cells are filling up

By STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CHIEF constables have called on the Home Office to help to stem the rising number of prisoners held in police cells. At the end of last week the total had reached 1,817.

John Burrow, chief constable of Essex and vice-president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said that the figures dropped last year after police representations but they had now climbed again. Police feared that soon forces would not be able to cope. The worst region is the North-West, where damage at Strangeways prison, Manchester, has reduced cell space.

The Home Office said that apart from Strangeways, an additional 3,000 remand prisoners had come unexpectedly into the prison system. Space was being lost because of refurbishments but some extra space would become available this month when a young offenders' institution reopened.



High-rise flap: Oscar exits 18ft up via a standard cat flap onto the stepped, floodlit, carpet-lined ramp designed by its owner Richard Lohr at his home in Shepherd's Bush, west London. The fixings will not take cat burglars or ambitious dogs

Vicars are given a telling sermon

By PAUL WILKINSON

HAVE you heard the one about the vicar, the students and Taffy the storyteller? If you are sitting comfortably I shall begin.

The story so far: David ("Taffy" to his listeners) Thomas is a full-time raconteur who wanders the North Country from his Lakeland home, enlivening pub hearthsides and village halls with his chronicles of bygone days. Now he has been asked to give trainee churchmen tips on spinning a yarn in the hope that his expertise will make their sermons a little more interesting.

The idea came from Canon Trevor Pitt of St John's College in Durham, which trains clergy for the Church of England, United Reformed Church and the Methodists. Canon Pitt first heard Taffy talking at a supper club. "I asked him to come along and help with

the ordination course at the college. Most people have a jaundiced idea of sermons as boring and not worth listening to, but that is not the case and, with Taffy's help, we can make sure the sermons grab everyone's attention. Story telling is at the heart of preaching and the telling of stories is what the Bible is about."

Mr Thomas, aged 41, said: "I will be giving them a few tips on presenting stories and encouraging audience participation. They may find it appropriate to tell stories from the pulpit using props and the odd costume. I hope that my advice will make things more interesting for the congregation."

His stories have been told in church before. One that he told to the daughter of a lay preacher was reproduced the following Sunday. "I don't mind when people retell my stories, just so long as they bring enjoyment." Mr

Castle is viewed as town's saviour

By CRAIG SETON

TRADERS in Warwick are turning to the town's castle, which attracts more than 600,000 visitors a year, to help to reverse a slump in business that has seen the closure of many shops and hotels.

The traders, worried that Warwick is being portrayed as a ghost town after the closure of more than 30 shops, two restaurants and two hotels, are hoping to encourage more castle visitors to leave its ancient walls and regard the town itself as a tourist centre.

A gateway has been created in the castle's perimeter wall and signs are to be set up to lead visitors on a town trail, taking in museums, the Lord Leycester hospital, St Mary's church and the market square. Plans are being discussed for a pedestrian-only scheme and a Sunday market for specialist traders.

The traders have formed a new organisation, Renew, standing for Regeneration, is based in Warwick. David Way, a shop owner and one of its members, said that colleagues were worried that without a revival scheme parts of the town would remain an eyesore. They believe that the success of cities including York and Bath as thriving tourist centres indicate what Warwick could achieve.

The grade II listed former Woolpack hotel, overlooking Warwick market square, has been boarded up for several years after a proposed retail project for the site was stopped by the property slump. "That sort of thing does not look good," Mr Way said. "We are looking at the idea of an overall strategy for the town and perhaps the appointment of a town manager. Our vision is of Warwick as a secondary shopping centre with specialist shops of character for visitors and local people." He said that there was talk of combining the town's annual classical and folk festivals into a bigger, single event.

Some traders believe that the effort to revive Warwick is drawing attention to negative aspects of the town. One said that it was being unfairly painted as a dying town, whereas many shops were doing good business. Keith Wright, vice-chairman of Warwick Chamber of Trade and Commerce, said: "We have got to convince tourists that the castle is not the only attraction in Warwick."

Falklands veteran campaigns for youth

The former Welsh Guardsman Simon Weston, who was badly burned in the Falklands war, has launched a £250,000 appeal to help inner city teenagers from his native South Wales to overcome a lack of opportunities.

The appeal is for the South Wales branch of the Weston Spirit charity, which began in Liverpool in 1987 and has an office in Cardiff. "If we can raise the £250,000 it will be a great boost for the work of Weston Spirit here in South Wales," Mr Weston said.

"I hope that we have found a way for young people to feel a part of the community. We have helped many of them face the future with a fresh and positive outlook."

Tony Hird, chief executive of the charity, said: "We have developed a track record for working with inner city disadvantaged youth. Our aim is to make them step out of their conditioning, challenge assumptions about their capabilities and encourage them to make informed choices that they may become responsible citizens."

More than 500 young people from Liverpool, Newcastle and Cardiff have taken part in projects organised by the charity including outdoor pursuits around the world and residential courses in Britain.

Chicken claim 'a turkey'

Claims that chicken is Britain's favourite meat have been challenged by the Meat and Livestock Commission. The British Chicken Information Service says that chicken dominated the retail meat market in 1991 for the fourth consecutive year.

Shoppers were said to have bought 394,000 tonnes of chicken, 323,000 tonnes of beef, 192,000 tonnes of pork and 182,000 tonnes of lamb. The commission said that the figures did not take into account huge sales of burgers, sausages, bacon and ham.

Ship disquiet

The International Red Cross has questioned Britain's use of fighting hospital ships, such as the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Argus, during the Gulf war. Argus was not designated a neutral hospital ship and retained a number of defensive weapon systems. Antoine Bouvier, of the legal division of the International Red Cross, said that neutral hospital ships had proved their worth over the years and had saved countless lives.

Law and order

A team of British lawyers is in Albania helping the newly-elected democratic leaders of the former communist bastion to come in from the cold. The delegation, funded by the government and the Law Society, is helping the Albanian authorities in the capital Tirana to draft electoral law, economic regulations and other legislation. The lawyers are also holding a workshop on how to run a legal practice.

Home shortage

Homelessness has reached the Falklands Islands, where a population boom has led to an acute housing shortage, forcing people to live in converted portable cans left behind by the army after the Falklands war. Others live in converted lorry containers. Last month the YMCA opened a 20-bed hostel in Stanley, the capital, a purpose-built building intended for fishermen.

Cheap snaps

Camera prices and the cost of developing films are cheaper in Britain than almost anywhere else in Europe. Only Germans get a better deal when buying equipment, according to Amateur Photographer magazine.

Burma purges 'disloyal elements'

Lecturers among thousands sacked

FROM ABBY TAN IN RANGOON

BURMA'S military government has sacked 15,000 civil servants in the latest purge of "disloyal elements". Diplomatic observers said they had counted 150 Rangoon university teachers who had lost their jobs in recent months.

Thousands of teachers have been sent to a re-education camp at the Central Institute of Public Services north of Rangoon. A four-week drill course of exercises and lectures that began there in January is said to be modelled on the rural re-education by Red Guards in China in 1966.

A senior academic who is a key economic adviser to the

government confirmed the sackings. "The government has handled the students, the politicians and the Buddhist monks," he said. "Now it must address the civil servants who also joined the students' strike." Demonstrations by students, communists and liberals against socialist one-party rule prompted the armed forces to step in, crushing all popular dissent, when they imposed martial law in September 1988.

An army presence is evident at big road junctions in Rangoon. "Beware of underground and above ground destructive elements", de-

clared one large billboard, while another, in front of the US embassy gate, said: "Down with minions of colonialism".

The teachers being re-educated are blamed for the behaviour of the students, the adviser said. They were on forced holiday for three years until mid-1991, when schools reopened. The military authorities again shut them down indefinitely last December, when students rallied in the streets in celebration of the winning of the Nobel peace prize by Aung San Suu Kyi, their heroine, in 1991.

The check on civil servants and teachers that decided their "disloyalty" was a questionnaire. One question asked: "Should someone married to a foreigner be elected head of state? If yes, what will be the situation of the country?" The reference to Daw Suu Kyi, who is married to a British academic, is obvious.

Daw Suu Kyi, who headed the National League for Democracy that spearheaded the demand for free elections, has been under arrest since July 1989 in her house in a Rangoon suburb. The junta said she could go free if she gave up politics, a demand she has refused.

The league won 80 per cent of the 485 seats in the national assembly in the May 1990 elections, but the junta has refused to honour the results. Many of those elected are in prison or in hiding.

Human rights groups say about 2,000 dissidents are in jail. They claim, too, that known political prisoners have been forced to act as porters for the army and made to walk ahead of troops to clear landmines in areas where rebels are fighting the central government.

Diplomatic observers say that General Saw Maung, chairman of the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council, has promised a new constitution to be drawn up by a national convention, obviously to be hand-picked by the military, but he has not publicly mentioned any timetable. Observers in Rangoon expect the constitution will not be introduced before the expiry of the four-year term for which league candidates were elected, providing a pretext to disqualify them from a convention.

General Saw Maung and other ministers insist that the military has no intention of clinging to power. They point out that they had power in 1958 and 1963 when they took over briefly only to hand it back to civilians once stable security had been achieved.

Since 1988, the junta has abandoned 26 years of socialism which brought Burma to economic ruin. The government in 1987 asked the United Nations to downgrade its status from a developing country to "least developed".

In the compartment with me were my guide and two Vietnamese engineers who were working for a Russian-Vietnamese oil venture. None were members of the communist party.

Sleeping on the floor at the end of the carriage was a former anti-aircraft gunner from the Ho Chi Minh trail, now working for a state enterprise. "He is a true communist and there are not so many like him," said the guide. "He lives on a pittance of a salary and out of principle won't dabble in the free market."

Like the former army officer, he was one of the economic losers in contemporary Vietnam. The ones doing best are entrepreneurs, those working for joint ventures, and many peasants, following the break-up of co-operative farms.

The journey costs £71 and is a tour of old battle-

fields. There is little left of the American military effort, but at Dong Ha, American tanks and artillery pieces lie rusting.

As the carriages rattle at 25 mph across the Bong Son plain, once one of the most dangerous areas for Americans, the landscape is peaceful. Peasant girls board in Quang Ngai to sell produce. Not far away is My Lai, scene of the mass

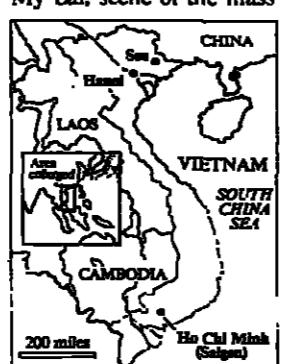
killings by US troops. Peasants still push their ploughs across fields behind oxen, but instead of peasant hats and black pyjamas, they wear baseball caps, T-shirts and shorts.

As we trundle across the Ben Hai river into the north, the country is suddenly different, poorer. B52 bomb craters, roads filled with water, progress alongside the track.

The diesel engine judders to a halt 15 miles from Hanoi. We have hit a young man hurrying to the market to sell tomatoes. He is dead. In less than ten minutes, we are on the way again. After two days and nights, we arrive in Hanoi feeling sombre, like the overcast weather of Vietnam's capital.

Like the former army officer, he was one of the economic losers in contemporary Vietnam. The ones doing best are entrepreneurs, those working for joint ventures, and many peasants, following the break-up of co-operative farms.

The journey costs £71 and is a tour of old battle-



Vietnamese take sombre journey into their past

BY JAMES PRINGLE ON THE SAIGON-HANOI EXPRESS

A FORMER captain in the American-backed South Vietnamese army was at the railway station to see off a relative. He had served a long stint in a communist re-education camp and now lived in limbo. He had no hope of getting a job, nor of emigrating to America through an officially sanctioned departure programme. "No relatives in the US," he said sadly.

Then the South-North Express pulled out of Saigon station (which it is still called, though the former southern capital has been known as Ho Chi Minh City since 1975) on the 1,078-mile, 49-hour journey through one of communism's last bastions to Hanoi.

In the compartment with me were my guide and two Vietnamese engineers who were working for a Russian-Vietnamese oil venture. None were members of the communist party.

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Rising generation: Deng Xiaoping, left, the senior leader, maintains his influence through Deng Pufang, his son, who travels abroad as the head of China's welfare fund for the handicapped



China's old guard seeks political immortality through 'princelings'

Ageing revolutionaries are trying to keep their influence by nepotism to the infuriation of ordinary people, Catherine Sampson writes in Peking

If you happened to be sticking through the official Who's Who of China, perusing the pictures of those who hold power, you might be struck by the similar jaw lines of two men surnamed Chen. What the official Who's Who does not tell you is that the Chens are father and son.

Chen Yun, at 86, is the country's arch-conservative economist. Chen Yuan, his son, is vice-governor of the People's Bank of China. The Chens are just one example of the way in which Chinese leaders keep it in the family.

Increasingly elderly and frail, the veteran revolutionaries are bidding to keep their political influence alive through their children, who are known as "princelings".

Foreign governments see the "princelings" as conduits to their parents and possible future leaders. There is no identifiable "princeling" clique, but there is considerable potential for them to evolve into an interest group.

A paper submitted to the United States Congress last year identified 57 Chinese in influential political and economic positions who had risen on the coat-tails of their parents. They included Li Peng, the prime minister, and the adopted son of Chou En-lai, the former prime minister.

Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, aged 87, rarely leaves his private residence but keeps his grip on power with the help of his children. He no longer meets foreign visitors, but his children have become his emissaries. Whenever they travel abroad, the Deng offspring are welcomed. Many Chinese suspect that it was Mr Deng's

children who persuaded him

earlier this year to make a rare

public trip to southern China

to defend his reforms.

Deng Rong, his youngest daughter, is his father's personal assistant and interpreter. In 1990 she went to Tokyo with Yang Li, the daughter of President Yang, and was received by Japanese leaders.

The two are also reported to have travelled together to Singapore, Hong Kong and other countries, acting for their fathers who are close allies.

Deng Nan, another daughter, is vice-minister of the science and technology commission. Deng Zifang, his son, works for the capitalist-style International Trust and Investment Corporation. He has held talks with Kim II

Sung in North Korea. Deng Pufang, a second son, has travelled to Hong Kong and other countries as the head of China's welfare fund for the handicapped. His image is sullied by persistent reports of corruption.

On the rare occasions that Deng Xiaoping surfaces, he does not let just anyone take his photograph. His personal photographer is Yang Shaoming, the son of Mr Deng's old friend President Yang.

The choice of Yang junior is believed to have less to do with his artistic prowess than with security. It is much safer if the hand pointing a camera at you can be trusted not to pull a trigger.

The clans running China

have made sure that the guns

are in the right hands. President Yang, who is in day-to-day control of the army, has chosen Yang Baibing, his younger brother, to head the People's Liberation Army's general political department. He Ping, Deng Xiaoping's son-in-law, is deputy director of that department, which is in charge of China's arms sales.

Three other "princelings", all the sons of veteran revolutionaries, run Polytechnologies, an arms-dealing company. He Ping and Deng Nan are among the seven "princelings" who are tipped to be promoted to the central committee at the Communist party's five-yearly congress later this year.

The "princelings" have had

the sort of upbringing of

which the masses could only

dream: mansions, servants,

cars and special schools. They

were the first to be allowed to

go to university after the Cultural Revolution. In the past

ten years, they have risen

quickly through the ranks to

positions usually reserved for people decades their senior.

The political and economic

privileges enjoyed by the

"princelings" infuriate ordinary people. Such nepotism is a feature of traditional feudal Chinese rule, but sits uneasily with the propaganda of the Communist party.

After the killing of pro-

democracy demonstrators in

1989, hardliners made an

effort to quell public resent-

ment by declaring that they

would limit severely the activi-

ties of the children of officials.

The only people affected were

the offspring of lower level

officials. Not one of the chil-

dren of top leaders suffered.

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Delors scolds Twelve for straying from righteous path to unity



Reynolds: referendum could spell confusion

JACQUES Delors is again upset with the European Community's recalcitrant governments and their habit of letting him down.

The president of the European Commission has been scolding the Danes for going cold on the Maastricht treaty on political and monetary union, which may not pass a referendum in Denmark in June. M Delors also chided EC foreign ministers earlier this week for their failure to discuss seriously a bigger EC budget for the 1990s.

When his officials report to the EC summit in Lisbon in June on the future enlargement of the Community, M Delors told the European parliament this week, governments are in for a shock. Nobody, he complained, has thought about how an EC double or triple its present size would function.

The EC's self-absorption of last

year, as its legal draftsmen argued in Brussels about the small print of the treaty, has rapidly evaporated and been replaced by morose speculation about wider developments in Europe. The year 1992 is not turning out as the *annus mirabilis* of European unification that was once imagined.

Danish referendums traditionally sound to protests about Brussels robbing their parliament of its sovereignty, but this campaign is going badly for the pro-treaty coalition government. The latest opinion poll registered 36 per cent in favour of rejecting Maastricht and 32 per cent for accepting its terms. The government's most powerful argument for ratification — that otherwise Denmark would have to withdraw from the EC just as the rest of Scandinavia joins — has just over three weeks left to work to

Jacques Delors is again upset with EC leaders for letting him down over the Maastricht treaty and so much else. George Brock reports.

reverse the trend. Albert Reynolds, Ireland's prime minister, now faces a referendum on the treaty which has become inextricably entangled with the divisive issue of Ireland's law against abortion which is in potential conflict with EC-guaranteed freedom of movement between countries. Mr Reynolds is hoping to outmanoeuvre anti-abortionists by asking his country to ratify the treaty before tackling abortion.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, and President Mitterrand of

France, chief sponsors of the talks which created the Maastricht deal, are plainly nervous that allowing Ireland to renegotiate a footnote will open the door to wider demands for treaty changes. With growing German misgivings about a single currency and fresh French worries about allowing foreigners to vote in local elections in France, both leaders fear that the treaty could unravel before it even comes into force.

The Maastricht summit allowed John Major to exclude Britain from new EC social charter laws. Labour leaders have said that they will opt Britain back in at the first opportunity. Since 11 states are on record as wanting Britain to come into line, Neil Kinnock could hardly be refused a new "intergovernmental conference" which is a legal requirement for changing the

treaty. In the present sour atmosphere, the governments will tie themselves in knots trying to justify allowing Britain a revision which most will want to deny to all others. "We will try to arrange things in such a way that a change would not look like an amendment to the treaty but a re-ordering," one French source said yesterday.

The sour mood stems from a dawning sense that Maastricht did not settle the great questions which confront Europe. The closer integration contained in the treaty, due to come into force next January, was arranged without any adjustment for the expansion of the Community to include not only Scandinavia but also Eastern Europe which most of the continent now believes inevitable.

Abortion talks, page 20



Delors: warning words for rebellious Danes

Fears grow over power of military

Russia and Ukraine patch up fleet truce

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

RUSSIA and Ukraine yesterday edged back from confrontation over the Black Sea fleet, although their dispute over control of the ships remained unresolved.

Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, told deputies that he and Leonid Kravchuk, the Ukrainian leader, had agreed, after two telephone conversations, to suspend the conflicting decrees on the status of the fleet which they had issued this week.

Sergei Shakhray, an adviser to Mr Yeltsin, was expected to leave for Ukraine last night

for talks on a confrontation which has brought relations between the two republics to their lowest point since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

At the fleet headquarters in the Crimea, officers said they had been assured that that Mr Kravchuk and Mr Yeltsin would soon meet face to face in order to settle the ship's fate. President Kravchuk complained earlier that military chiefs, such as Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov and Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, who has returned to Moscow after fruitless talks

with Ukrainian officials, enjoyed more power in the new Commonwealth than political leaders.

In Moscow, reformist Russian politicians and army officers issued a warning that preparations to establish the republic's own defence forces — which will soon incorporate most of the former Soviet military — had been placed in the hands of hardliners with a history of opposing President Yeltsin. At a meeting of liberals and moderate nationalists, the commission entrusted by the Russian leader with setting up a defence establishment over the next month was denounced as a nest of conservatives, including supporters of last August's failed putsch.

Galina Starovoitova, a presidential adviser and the commission's only woman member, said she was considering resigning. She said she had been alarmed to hear Marshal Shaposhnikov say this week that defence policy would be based on the importance of "power and wealth". Oleg Kalugin, a retired KGB general, said the new Russian intelligence establishment was scarcely different from its Soviet predecessor.

Arms depot burns

Yerevan: Exploding shells detonated by a fire at an arms depot belonging to the 7th Army of the Commonwealth of Independent States forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes yesterday. officials said.

A spokesman for the Commonwealth armed forces initially blamed the blaze, north of here, on a bomb attack by Armenian extremists. But Victor Salomatov, head of the Commonwealth's administration department, told Tass that an attack by Armenian

militants "was just one version of the accident, and it is being investigated together with other possible causes".

At least seven people were injured and the authorities evacuated up to 400,000 residents of the villages of Balakot and Migu as some districts of the Armenian capital, the Interfax news agency said. The evacuees are being housed in local government buildings.

The authorities said that the depot housed "classic" weapons. (AFP)



Casting a cold eye: Cossacks from the Don region listen dispassionately at yesterday's Congress of Russian People's Deputies in Moscow. The congress adopted a statement expressing concern over human rights violations in Moldavia, which declared its independence last August



Rachael never will. She was subjected to ritual sexual abuse by her parents at the age of three. They went to prison and she was taken into care. Along with her virginity she lost complete faith in human nature. Faith that could only

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be restored by the love and support of a secure family.

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Yeltsin issues warning to congress

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Russian Congress of People's Deputies appeared to be balanced on a knife edge yesterday evening, after a day of behind-the-scenes bargaining between supporters and opponents of President Yeltsin's government failed to produce a compromise.

Mr Yeltsin was reportedly insisting that he continue to combine the posts of president and prime minister and retain the right to appoint ministers. His opponents were demanding that he step down as prime minister and allow parliament to approve government appointments.

Yegor Gaidar, the first deputy prime minister, was called twice to defend the government's reforms, once during

the public session, when he angrily accused his opponents of ignoring economic reality, then again during the lunch break when he answered questions from deputies.

The previous evening Mr Gaidar had said that he and the government would resign if Mr Yeltsin was forced to step down as prime minister.

Yesterday Mr Yeltsin was apparently threatening to resign as prime minister and take the issue of his special powers to a referendum if the opposition prevailed at the congress. According to Galina Starovoitova, an adviser, he was even prepared to dissolve the congress and annul the deputies' mandates.

In the lobbies these threats were widely regarded as part of the overall bargaining. Most deputies are too scared of new elections to risk provoking the dissolution of the congress. By evening, a new congress resolution was said to have been drafted, preserving the sharp criticism of the government from an earlier draft, but allowing Mr Yeltsin to keep some of his special powers on certain conditions.

The conditions were believed to include an acceptable division of portfolios in the new government. Until the names of the new ministers are announced, however, it will be unclear how much Mr Yeltsin and Mr Gaidar have had to retreat, if at all.

Some of the more optimistic reformists suggested that the impasse had come about not because Mr Yeltsin and his government were in serious difficulties, but because the opposition was searching desperately for a face-saving formula to present to its constituents.

Aleksandr Shokhin, a deputy prime minister, told reporters that the resignation of the government would frustrate reforms and force a retreat. It would also place at risk the West's promised economic help. "If government reshuffles and an abrupt change to the current course were to begin," he said, "the promised \$24 billion (£13.7 billion) would be lost."

Briton appointed to key Nato post

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

FIELD Marshal Sir Richard Vincent, Britain's top military commander, has been appointed chairman of Nato's most important planning and co-ordinating body, the military committee.

The appointment of the chief of defence staff, announced in Brussels yesterday, is only the third time it has gone to a British commander in 25 years. It comes on the eve of a meeting of Nato chiefs of staff and their counterparts from eastern Europe, the former Soviet republics and the Baltic states.

Last week defence ministers of the new 33-member North Atlantic Co-operation Council agreed to discuss military planning and strategy and to arrange joint exercises. Today the chiefs of staff of the 33 countries will begin that process at Nato headquarters in Brussels.

Sir Richard's appointment followed a strong challenge from General José Charlier from Belgium. At a similar meeting last year, the chiefs of staff failed to choose between the two.

Sir Richard, who took over as chief of the defence staff in April last year, will succeed General Vigleik Eide, Norwegian chief of staff, early next year. His appointment will

last three years. Since the new post is a full-time job, he will resign as chief of the defence staff.

The military committee co-ordinates defence planning and other Nato issues. Sir Richard began his military career in 1950 when he enlisted for national service with the Royal Artillery.

He was appointed master general of the ordnance in 1983 and later became vice-chief of the defence staff. He was the first to be appointed chief of the defence staff without having been head of one of the armed services.

• **Mediterranean force:** Nato is to establish a new permanent naval force in the Mediterranean by the end of this month, the chiefs of staff decided yesterday. In the past Nato has deployed a fleet in the Mediterranean only on an *ad hoc* basis, notably during the Gulf war last year.

A Nato official said the new permanent fleet of six destroyers and frigates from Greece, Turkey and Italy would be based at Naples.

Serb advance sows panic in Bosnia

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SARAJEVO

AN AIR of panic hung over Sarajevo yesterday as the third Bosnian town in a week fell to Serbian forces. The attack on Zvornik, 50 miles to the northeast, provoked Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, to accuse the Yugoslav army of passivity in the face of the Serb attacks.

The frontier town of Zvornik, which lies on the main Sarajevo-to-Belgrade road, was captured by a mil-

itary committee of the Yugoslav army, which had seized control of two of the main roads from Bosnia to Serbia. Yesterday afternoon Bosnian radio reported panic in Visegrad, the third main frontier crossing, and fighting was reported around the town. The objective appears to be to cut off the frontier of the Serb-controlled territories within Croatia.

By taking Bijeljina and Zvornik, both predominantly Muslim towns, Serb forces have seized control of two of the main roads from Bosnia to Serbia. Yesterday afternoon Bosnian radio reported panic in Visegrad, the third main frontier crossing, and fighting was reported around the town. The objective appears to be to cut off the frontier of the Serb-controlled territories within Croatia.

While the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army in the north and south of Bosnia is clearly backing its kith and kin, its role in Sarajevo itself has been far more ambiguous. Muslim politicians speculate that a significant part of the military could be persuaded to defect and become the core of a national Bosnian army.

Arkan's militia, which officially comes under the command of the Yugoslav army, has eight tanks but there have been no reports of them being used.

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unity



Tsongas stands aside as Democrats board Clinton bandwagon

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PAUL TSONGAS yesterday announced that he would not re-enter the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, and a big effort began to get the party hierarchy to set aside its doubts and unite behind a battered Bill Clinton.

Mr Tsongas won a remarkable 29 per cent of Tuesday's New York primary vote without even campaigning, and acknowledged that he came "pretty close" to reviving the candidacy he suspended last month. However, he virtually admitted that Mr Clinton had sewn up the nomination with Tuesday's victories by saying that he did not want to be reduced to the role of "spoiler".

The former Massachusetts senator urged his supporters to cease their efforts on his behalf, but he refused to endorse Mr Clinton and gave a stern warning that the party had to adopt his austere economic message to have any chance of winning.

"I intend to have my voice heard," he declared at a Boston press conference. "Hear me well: Democrats and Republicans. The old ways of taking this country into economic ruin and social chaos are over. The people of America are ready for a new resolve... Don't turn your back on

this great energy that must be deployed to rescue America for ours and generations to follow."

Mr Tsongas said he had won over independents and moderate Republicans with his unorthodox pro-business message. He urged his party to adopt it before it was seized by Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire and probable independent candidate. The low turnout by uninspired Democrats in Tuesday's primaries has to be terrifying" the party, he said.

Mr Tsongas was telephoned on Wednesday by Ron Brown, the Democratic

party chairman, who argued the mathematical improbability that he could overtake Mr Clinton, who now has 1,267 of the 2,145 delegates that are required for the nomination.

Mr Brown, who is anxious to focus the Democrats' fire on President Bush, and Mr Clinton's aides also began making calls to senior Democrats in Washington to urge them to declare for the Arkansas governor. What would finally dispel all talk of late entrants and brokered conventions would be for Mr Clinton to win the support of the 772 "super-delegates" — mostly congressmen and party officials — who go to July's nominating convention pledged.

Those who received calls included Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Mario Cuomo, New York's governor, both of whom have been cited as possible alternatives to Mr Clinton.

New York exit polls showing nearly half the Democratic voters doubted that Mr Clinton had the honesty and integrity to serve as president underscored the anxiety of the party establishment, but there appeared to be a growing consensus in Washington that those doubts had to be set aside.

Tsongas: insists on his pro-business message



Stars and stripes: a black and white off-the-shoulder dress by designer Arnold Scassi modelled in New York this week at his autumn 1992 showing

Dutch flower power given royal touch

Queen Beatrix unfurled the flags of 23 participating nations to open the Floriade '92 horticultural extravaganza, billed as "The Greatest Flower Show on Earth", in Zoetermeer, in the heart of the bulb-growing region of The Netherlands. The show is expected to attract 2.5 million visitors during its run.

President Bush, President Aylwin of Chile and Cardinal Cahal Daly, archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, will be among those receiving honorary degrees at the University of Notre Dame on May 17.

Sali Berisha, aged 47, leader of the Albanian Democratic party, was elected the country's first non-communist president by an overwhelming majority in parliament.

The Pope has set up a new foundation to help the poor in Latin America, to coincide with the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. It will be financed by \$1 million (£570,000) left over from a fund established by Pope Paul VI in 1969.

President Biya of Cameroon appointed Simon Achidi Achidi as prime minister, government radio said.

Japanese housewives lament falling shares

A MISERABLE little group of housewives, taxi drivers, weary salarymen and even the odd long-haired student yesterday stood huddled outside the window of a securities broker in Tokyo, gloomily peering in and witnessing their fortunes draining away, apparently unchecked.

As the flashing red digits relayed from the world's largest stock exchange indicated another day of severe losses across the board, they watched share prices fall to a 5½-year low. Japanese shares have shed 56 per cent of their value since their peak in December 1989.

"I feel like crying," a distressed woman said. She explained between loud sobs how she had invested all her savings in 1986 in the newly privatised Nippon Telegraph and Telephone company, the world's second-largest corporation and the undisputed housewives' favourite for investments. She had bought a single share for 3.18 million yen (£13,326). Last night the company's shares closed at 590,000 yen, making her share worth less than a quarter of its original value.

Undeterred through the falling markets of the first three months of this year, she had hung on to her shares in the belief that the financial authorities would step in and support the Tokyo market, as they have done on such previous occasions as the world stock market collapse of

As the Nikkei stock index dropped more than a quarter, Joanna Pitman in Tokyo counts the human cost of deepening recession

1987. Her anguished cries for guidance, now that her investment has slumped to yet another nadir, reflect Tokyo's desperate mood. Many believe that the financial authorities, in the form of the Bank of Japan and the omnipotent finance ministry, could step in on any day and arrange for the market to be propped up. They are not doing so because, it is alleged, they are punishing the more speculative elements of the Japanese financial world for their greed and opportunism perpetrated during the boom years of the late 1980s.

Skeletons are tumbling out of the cupboard. On Wednesday the Tokyo district court declared Mitsubiro Kotani, a stock speculator — a Michael Milken of Japan — bankrupt. He was at the centre of a share-manipulation scandal which directly involved doubtful business practices by Japan's most prestigious banks and financial companies.

Mr Kotani's bankruptcy, which involved debts of 124 billion yen, was the second-largest after the 410 billion yen insolvency last year of Nui Onoue, aged 61, a former waitress and restaurant owner, who managed to persuade the Industrial Bank of Japan to lend her 240 billion yen. Ms Onoue, who used the money for rapacious investments in the stock market, under the guidance of a Buddhist healer, is now in jail suspected of procuring illegal underworld loans. Sympathisers believe that Ms Onoue and Mr Kotani, like Milken, the former junk-bond king, are scapegoats for the trouble caused by business practices long condoned.

Now that the stock market

has fallen by more than 25 per cent since the beginning of this year and is showing no signs of slowing, the financial executives of Japan's ostensibly invincible corporations are spending sleepless nights, wrestling with the question of how much damage is being inflicted on their business.

However, all is not lost. The financial authorities still have the health of the Japanese financial system at heart and will not allow the Nikkei average to fall to a point where it could be damaged irreversibly. "They intend to make the greediest upstart elements of the market really suffer before they come in and rescue the markets," a former senior manager at the Industrial Bank of Japan said. "We may have to wait until the summer or the autumn."

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Exiles' return hangs on Iran poll

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN TEHRAN

MORE THAN 20 million Iranians vote today in an election overshadowed by the threat of violence between moderates and Islamic hardliners who fear it will further diminish their influence and weaken Iran's anti-Western stand.

The poll is the culmination of the power struggle between the two main factions in Iranian life. A success for supporters of the pragmatic President Rafsanjani would not only woo Western investment but also the thousands of educated Iranians who fled the excesses of Islamic zealotry.

Some 90,000 members of the "disciplinary forces" will be on duty to prevent clashes at the poll, the first since the death of Ayatollah Khomeini began the gradual process of softening the image of the theocratic republic he founded in 1979.

The radicals, whose leading candidate is Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the mastermind behind the Lebanese Hezbollah (Party of God), allege that voting lists, and even the eventual results, are all being rigged to push them to the sidelines.

Although Western governments are as anxious as President Rafsanjani to see

the hardline majority in the 270-seat parliament disappear, there are fears that radicals might then resort to violence to back their charge that the revolution is being sold out.

This election is the most important ever held here. It is being pitched as much to win back exiles with their expertise and hard currency as towards foreign governments hoping for a fresh approach", said one ambassador. "Of course, if the radicals do better than predicted, it will all backfire."

Another younger European envoy explained: "Since I arrived seven months ago, all my Iranian friends are

returnees from the West. Frankly, they are more sophisticated than I am, and see this place as somewhere to escape the recession and make money."

So far the rate of return

has been a trickle, but there are hopes that it could turn into a flood if the zealous

lose their grip on parliament, their last bastion of power.

Already new villas are

beginning to spring up in fashionable parts of north Tehran and hotels are

planned on a scale not envisaged since the Shah was

overthrown.

One well dressed middle-

aged woman, who returned recently from Paris, said:

"Behind the curtains of our homes, we can live almost as we want. There is whisky,

caviar, Western videos and

much less fear of being

found out by the 'dress and

morals' patrols. If the moderates win, things should

get even better."

In advance of the vote,

whose result will not be

known until next month,

Brigadier-General Mu-

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police chief, has made a

surprise announcement

that draft dodgers who fled

during the 1980-1988 war

with Iraq can now buy a

legal return for \$16,600

(\$9,500).

The controversial offer,

bitterly opposed by the radicals,

is a bid by the government

to lure back exiles to

make use of their foreign

education and hard currency

investments. The money,

equal to about 30 years'

earnings at the current

minimum wage, will be kept

as a deposit and returned to

those who re-enlist and complete

the two-year term of

military service.

The hardliners see the move as another sop to those who prospered under the Shah and then did not stay to face the hardships of

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Although Western governments are as anxious as President Rafsanj

How to save the world

Nigel Hawkes ponders a threat from outer space

Is it a bird? Is it a plane? No, it's an asteroid and it's got our number on it.

Some time, although possibly not next week, a huge object from space will crash into the Earth at a speed of 16 miles a second, exploding with the force of a million H-bombs and hurling enough rocks and debris into the air to blot out the Sun. Last week a team of scientists from the American space agency, Nasa, recommended spending \$50 million on new telescopes to watch the skies and warn of the approaching cataclysm.

More modestly, two British astronomers have been given time on the British telescopes in the Canaries to study what are called "near-Earth objects" and try to discover more about them. Dr Alan Fitzsimmons of Queen's University, Belfast, says the subject has been neglected by astronomers and, while no alarmist, points out that of a thousand objects believed to have orbits that cross the Earth's, we have discovered only 100 and know almost nothing about all but 10.

The objects come from the asteroid belt, a collection of lumps of rock of various sizes which mostly cluster in a ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Some, however, have orbits that cross the Earth's, for reasons not yet plain. Such near-Earth objects may be asteroids, or may be dead comets covered with a layer of dust, something Dr Fitzsimmons would like to settle by studying the way they reflect sunlight.

The American proposal has been greeted with some derision by Washington cynics familiar with the ploys used by scientists to plunder the public wallet. The Washington Times described the Nasa report as a "scam to take away taxpayers' money", adding that there is no evidence that anyone in all human history has ever been killed by an asteroid.

Hold on there, fellas! Maybe it is hard to identify human victims, but there is good evidence that an impact 65 million years ago helped to wipe out a whole species, the dinosaurs. In 1908 an entire Siberian forest was incinerated when an object 200 ft across struck it, releasing as much energy as 20 large hydrogen bombs. Last year, a tiny object no more than 15-30 ft across missed the Earth by only 100,000 miles, less than half the distance to the Moon. The Earth's surface, when examined closely, is as dotted with holes as a Gruyère cheese at least 130 impact craters have been identified.

So the possibility of an impact is not in question; what matters is how often it might happen and how large the effect would be. Insisting that "the risk is real", the co-chairman of the Nasa panel, Dr David Morrison told *The New York Times* that we live in a cosmic shooting gallery.

The panel estimates that a proper search might identify between 1,050 and 4,200 Earth-crossing asteroids at least one kilometre in diameter, big enough to disrupt life on Earth by throwing up enough debris to disturb the climate for years or decades. An asteroid this size is expected to hit the Earth every 300,000 years or so. That gives the average person, living for 70 years, roughly a one in 4,000 chance of experiencing such an event. Nasa points out that these may be long odds compared with what people are used to, but are not beyond reckoning. For comparison, the risk of dying in an air crash is one in 20,000.

O course, it is one thing to know that the Earth is about to be struck, quite another to do anything about it, beyond hiding under the kitchen table. The Nasa proposal is to try to discover more about the risks. With six new telescopes and 25 years' observation, they hope to pin down the orbits of 90 per cent of the near-Earth objects and identify those destined to collide with the Earth in the next century or two.

Once orbits are established, impacts can be predicted sufficiently far ahead to consider launching a space mission to an errant asteroid to give it a nudge into a safer orbit. That would be expensive, but less so than sharing the fate of the dinosaurs. For £50 million, plus another \$10 million a year in running costs, Nasa says the new telescopes would be a worthwhile insurance. After an election campaign of short-term thinking, it is a pleasure to consider a proposal as out-of-sight as this one. My own view is that Nasa should be given the money, if only for creating a worry we can all contemplate without anxiety. What is \$50 million to save the human race and keep a few astronomers amusingly employed? As far as I am concerned they can start tomorrow.

Derrida, born in Algeria in 1930, argues that language is indeterminate, and meaning as

such is not just elusive but necessarily indefinable: as a philosophical principle it may be open to question, but as a description of the Derrida debate itself, it is largely accurate.

Like Derrida's work, the argument over his importance has a tendency to lapse into the incomprehensible.

Broadly speaking, the younger, left-wing academics see in Derrida a philosopher of essentially iconoclastic merit, whose destructive approach has given the Western literary tradition a much-needed jolt. On the other side are the more traditional and conservative thinkers, who see Derrida's influence as dangerous, obscurantist and his followers as irrational subversives.

The fact that he has written some 35 books and once

planned a career as a professional footballer may have added to the strength of feeling against him, but in many ways this is a continuation

of the "structuralist" debate of the 1980s.

The protesters, while making the nature of their objections abundantly clear, have so far avoided a definitive diatribe against the French thinker; that will come in time for May 16, when Derrida's worthiness will be put to the vote by the 2,500 dons of Cambridge.

Such debates often take on a significance distinct from the individuals or principles involved, and the Derrida issue has become an opportunity for other universities to accuse Cambridge of provincialism, Francophobia and so forth.

"These things are symbolic," says Dr Brian Harrison, editor of the latest volume of the History of Oxford. "Certainly the Thatcher vote was an occasion when one decided what sort of person one was. It was not just a political split, but became a row between disciplines with so

manipulative, historical meth-

ods in his study of the English civil war. The debate quickly took on an *ad hominem* slant,

prompting Lord Russell, one of Adamson's supporters, to note that the arguments betrayed "malice rather than concern for scholarship".

Drollish disputes often spill over from methodology to the careers of individuals, so obscuring the academic issues and enabling dons from all disciplines, and other universities, to join in. Hence the inflammatory tendencies of the honorary degree.

The first of these at Oxford was awarded in 1479, to one Lionel Woodville, whose only claim to distinction was that he was a member of the royal family.

While it is argued by some that honorary degrees should be awarded for merit alone, regardless of politics or other considerations, they have traditionally been used to confer (or withhold) approval.

When Hewson struck back, calling Keating's faction "the nearest thing this country has had to the mafia in decades", the prime minister was shocked. Without a flicker of embarrassment, he denounced such abuse as likely to lower the esteem of parliament in the eyes of the public.

X-country

WHATEVER else may have been happening yesterday, it was National Salfire day. The event could not have been more appropriate. The salfire, a large black diagonal cross, is the emblem of the Thames Hare and Hounds, believed to be the oldest cross-country club in the world, established in 1866.

"We realised that millions of our crosses would be appearing on ballot papers throughout the country," said organiser Mike Allen. "So we decided to declare our own national day." A celebratory dinner was held at the Travellers' Club last night both to mark the occasion and to honour Hugh Bryant and Denis Kent, the club's two oldest active members.

• If you have not received a personal letter from Liz Taylor in the past few days, do not feel offended. Just 84 of the world's most glittering, not to mention richest, have been hand-picked to receive a personal appeal trying to persuade them to fork out over \$1 million dollars for a diamond mask to raise money for Taylor's Aids charity. "For those who think they're on every important list, there's a worldwide list of truly wealthy people more exclusive than the US Senate or the Vatican Curia. Those who haven't received a personal letter from Elizabeth Taylor may not be as rich as they think they are," says her office.

• Anthony Hopkins has been brought down to earth with a bump after his Academy Award success. The actor has returned to Britain for his first post-Oscar engagement: a promotional video for the Post Office. Don't ever set the dog on the postman again. He might end up eating the canine.

But do not write to congratulate me. Do not start knitting things.

Such kindnesses would be premature. I have passed this way before. Every April, I stroll through the back garden, green shoot below, plump buds above, to check for consonant burgeoning in the pond, and sure enough, every year, one of my two dozen fish is duly swollen. It is with egg. It is not always the same fish, but let us not get sidetracked into why this should be, because before we know it we shall find ourselves speculating as to what makes a fish attractive, what makes other fish fancy, it is year but not the next, and what the complex social and sexual mores are which obtain in six cubic yards of Cricklewood water to ensure that only one female per annum ever, as my mother would have put it, falls. Having learned to tread warily in the semantics of modern feminism, I do not of course put it that way myself. I do not even know why my mother's generation put it that way, it seems a bit glut, but I don't intend to start rummaging through dictionaries. It's bad enough that my desk is piled high with ichthyological texts. These being what you lug home from the library if you want little fish.

Because if you don't, you have no way of stopping what big fish want, which is little fish, too, but they want them somewhat differently: they want to eat them. For fish are paedophagic: worse

yet, they do not gobble only other fish's offspring, they also gobble their own. Why they should have developed this repugnant habit is beyond me, nothing could be more literally counter-productive, but that is what fish do.

It is a source of unremitting annual distress to the caring pondholder. Every April, he is forced to wake from his lap-sarrison dream. Once, I was God: I dug a hole to create a little world, I looked upon it and saw that it was good. I said "Be fruitful, and multiply," but I shrewdly rested after the fifth day, believing that if I stopped at fish, all would remain innocent. No one was going to offer fish an apple. I didn't know they didn't have to. I didn't know that fish came with built-in sin. I didn't know that when one became fruitful, the other 23 swam round it waiting for it to multiply so that they could all tuck in.

Well, this year I am putting a stop to it. You can do that if you're God, and have a library ticket. I have filleted everything from *You and Your Pond* to *You and Your Fish*, and, under their instruction, I have built a nursery. You might not recognise it as such, it does not have a Mickey Mouse mobile, the uninform'd would register it as a tin bath full of weeds and walk on, but a nursery is what it is. Somewhere in the weeds is the pregnant fish, poised to lay a million eggs, and as soon as she does this, I, as galvanised as the

nursery itself, will be on her in a trice and, even as she begins to salivate, will place her on the other side of the loose muslin partition which bisects the bath, go to the pond, select a male, and pop him in beside her. He will then, I am told, begin hurling himself at the muslin, which will allow him to fertilise the eggs, but will not let him through to eat them; thus, after a bit, I shall have a million itchy fish on one side of the curtain, driving their disengaging parents into a gourmand, but impotent, frenzy. I shall then replace the adult fish in the pond.

Fine. But what happens next?

The books do not say: I turn the page to find that like some brusque midwife, they have washed their hands, remounted their Rudes, and pedalled away. Leaving me with a million infants, never mind what happens when I plot the parents back in the pond and 22 by-now-ravenous diners start shouting "Where's our bloody lunch?" All that the books say is that baby fish should not be placed in the pond until they are too large to be attacked. Have you any idea what a million fish too large to be attacked will look like? Forget the tin bath, I shall need the Serpentine.

I have thought long and hard about what I have started, and there would seem to be only one way to finish it. I shall ring up Macfisheries and tell them I am in a position to lay my hands on a reliable supply of whitebait. It would be a terrible waste to let all those little fish go uneaten.

The hostel for asylum seekers in Berlin-Lichtenberg has been newly reinforced. The ugly concrete block built by Honecker's regime to house the east's guest workers from Vietnam, Cuba and Marxist Africa now has double strength metal doors and shatterproof windows, in preparation for the next attack by the neo-Nazi groups who roam the area. These occur weekly.

In the surrounding streets where the east's working-class families are industriously renovating their apartments, the hostel is referred to as the "black fleck". A typical resident, Frau Heinzelmann, voted for Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats in the last elections, but has been disappointed by their failure to stem the number of asylum seekers entering the country. "It's a flood," she says, and her voice grows louder as she warms to her theme, "more and more of them all the time. The boat is full. They are taking our jobs and our apartments and someone has to do something instead of just talking all the time."

In the last two years, the number of people seeking asylum has risen sharply to reach a record 35,000 in March alone, and racial attacks have become the norm. The present restricted immigration policy has invited abuse of Germany's constitutionally enshrined right to asylum for the persecuted, and fuels the arguments of those who claim that foreigners are cheating their way into Germany.

There is a vetting process lasting at least a year, which is designed to sort genuine refugees from would-be economic immigrants, but when it has ended it is impossible to make anyone leave, whether or not they have been accepted.

Last weekend's regional elections were fought and lost by both parties on the issue of foreigners. The sweeping gains made last weekend by the far-right Republicans in the south and by the German People's

party in the north demonstrate that fear of the foreigner is by no means confined to the east.

This will disconcert many westerners, who like to think that racism is an east German phenomenon. How much easier to discuss the alienation of youth in Saxony than the quiet malice of one's own neighbours. There are few who have not reacted in horror to the attacks on foreigners in eastern cities, but many seem surprisingly unaware of the extent of the violence against foreigners in their own towns and cities.

We have been treated to patronising talk-shows in which monosyllabic neo-Nazis from Dresden were paraded like dancing bears before horrified liberal western audiences, to be told that the source of their dislike of foreigners is in the unity process. Its members have succumbed to deep angst about their own future in the new Germany. Unlike the east German working class, they have no practical reasons to identify with the process, and would, in their heart of hearts, have preferred the continuation of divided certainties. They are proud of their basic prosperity and scared of it being lost or even reduced.

This is the group which has been omitted from the chancellor's considerations since 1989 and which feels aggrieved and worried that it is being bypassed in the unity process. Its members are not the new right-wing voters are very young. A breakdown of the results in the regions which voted on Sunday showed that the overwhelming majority are still in their twenties, and two-thirds were first-time voters. It is no longer possible to blame unwelcome outcomes on the old Nazis. The results indicate that a new political class is emerging in Germany, which does not feel itself represented by the democratic parties and feels strongly enough to register a protest vote.

If the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats fail to respond swiftly and imaginatively to increase their appeal to the young, they may see one of the far-right parties emerging strongly, like Jorg Haider's Freedom Party in Austria. The honour of the consensus-weary twenty-somethings.

In the recent elections, the

Christian Democrats in the south played into the hands of the far right by promoting the topic in panic-stricken tones. Only after the result did Chancellor Kohl promise immediate and close co-operation with the opposition and the long overdue implementation of an accelerated vetting process to clear the logjam of those seeking asylum.

Until now Germany has put its faith in a common European asylum policy sorting out the problem in Brussels rather than Bonn. But that prospect is too remote to be useful. Bonn must make its uncomfortable decisions alone. The answer may lie with strict rules on asylum — in effect an end to the constitutionally enshrined right to asylum — and a more open policy on immigration instead.

It would be wrong to conclude that there are more racists in Germany than elsewhere, but bad policies can make racists out of usually tolerant people. The democratic right and left will need to employ all their energies to stop the asylum issue fuelling intolerance.

At Oxford doctors for Edmund Burke in 1790 and R.B. Sheridan in 1810 were both opposed and hotly debated. When the university relented and offered Burke the doctorate in 1793, he declined it, but the honour finally went to his son Richard Burke.

In 1957, the philosopher Elizabeth Anscombe strongly opposed to the bomb, fought a courageous but futile one-woman battle to prevent President Truman from gaining the honour.

Cecil Rhodes was unable to pick up his doctorate in 1892, and it was agreed to hold it over until he could make the journey. By the time he got to Oxford (in 1899), a select committee had censured Rhodes's "heavy responsibility" for the offensive into Boer territory known as the Jameson raid, and the confection was strongly opposed. The degree was finally awarded when the Duke of York, who attended the ceremony, made it clear that he would not tolerate any dissension in his presence.

In 1907, Oxford awarded a doctorate in civil law to the Kaiser "the most mighty Prince, William II... as skilled in the art of peace as in the science of war." After hostilities broke out between Britain and Germany, the honour was rescinded, and a portrait of the Kaiser in doctoral robes was removed from the Bodleian Library. It was finally rehung in the Examination Schools.

But such disputes allow more than just a peep into the sometimes venomous world of the common room: they provide an opportunity for the layman to observe, if only superficially, the trend of intellectual discourse. Derrida has argued that by contrast with British and American philosophers, French thinkers have a tradition of bringing intellectual and cultural concerns to a wider audience.

French thinkers have a tradition of bringing intellectual and cultural concerns to a wider audience.

He can take heart that, if the vote goes against him on May 16, he has at least succeeded in that.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Democracy at bay

AS VOTERS went to the polls yesterday, Britain's election-free pockets around the country were over-run by those seeking refuge.

Foresmost among them was Lundy, the tiny National Trust island off the north Devon coast. One of only a handful of places in Britain without a polling station, Lundy found its population of 17 swelled by 70 holidaymakers, unprecedented for the time of year, seeking sanctuary from opinion pollsters, canvassers and candidates, not one of whom ventured across the Bristol Channel to solicit the support of the island's 13 electors during the campaign.

Wendy Puddy, who answers the only telephone on the island, says: "They did send us their election

way, the electricity supply stops at midnight.

The Loch Ness House Hotel, just outside Inverness, took a more cynical approach. Talk of the election was banned in the bars and restaurants while TVs and radios were removed from rooms as part of an "escape the election break". Books, instead of newspapers, appeared at breakfast; ear-plugs and blindfolds were issued free. A full house was reported.

By contrast Burton Green, despite a population of just 1,055, laid claim yesterday to be the most election-saturated place in Britain. Just a pin-prick on the map, the village returns — or helps to return — no fewer than three MPs. The local school acted as a polling station, while up the road the village hall was the venue for Meriden voters. Those who fell within Coventry South West had to trek to a neighbouring village, where a temporary booth had been installed in a pub car park.

• Anthony Hopkins has been brought down to earth with a bump after his Academy Award success. The actor has returned to Britain for his first post-Oscar engagement: a promotional video for the Post Office. Don't ever set the dog on the postman again. He might end up eating the canine.

literature, but I am ashamed to admit I don't even know the name of the defending MP. I don't think the other 12 voters here do either." It was Emma Nicholson.

The island stocks no newspapers, and none of the 26 self-catering cottages — currently fully-occupied, as never before at this time of year — has the dubious benefit of television or radio. Any-



DIARY

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THE JAPANESE CRASH

Had millions of Britons last night not been awaiting a verdict on the next British government they would have been bombarded with television images of the floor of the Tokyo stock exchange. And they might well conclude that events in the latter venue may have more impact on Britain over the next few years than any result at the polls. When the Japanese economy gets a bad cold, the American and European economies should do more than look to their hankies.

The collapse of the Tokyo stock market has seen prices fall by an astonishing 60 per cent since the peak in 1990. In the last four days alone, the fall has produced losses that would imply the bankruptcy of every quoted company in Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Since the stock market crash of 1987 on Wall Street the world has become casual about periodic financial "crises". But like the boy who cried wolf, the world economy may not be immune from lasting damage, simply because there have been false alarms.

The Tokyo crash has been bigger than the one suffered five years ago on Wall Street. Because of the structure of the Japanese financial system, stock market values can have a more direct effect than they do in America on industrial investment and Japanese bank lending throughout the world, including in London.

Even in 1987 it was widely argued that a collapse in Tokyo, rather than New York, would be the true historical analogue of the Wall Street crash of 1929. Japan in the 1980s, like America in the 1920s, was the new financial superpower. Japan in the 1990s, like America in the 1930s, has turned out to be the country where industry, banking, stockbroking, speculation and politics have been most intimately and dangerously intertwined.

Now that the long-awaited Tokyo crash has become a reality, such historical analogies should not be read too literally. But neither should they be ignored. The world today is stuck in a recession longer and less responsive to the normal instruments of

economic policy than any in living memory. The causes of this recession are similar to the ones that produced disaster 60 years ago. In the 1980s, as in the 1920s, soaring stock market and property values were used to support ever more precarious levels of borrowing. As asset values started falling, the structures of debt were left without foundations and crumbled.

The collapse of the Tokyo stock market is forcing Japanese banks and insurance companies to withdraw their capital from America and Europe, just as the great American financial institutions withdrew their funds from Britain and Europe after 1929. At present the Japanese authorities seem content to sit on their hands and watch this process of asset deflation unfolding. The Bank of Japan feels unable to cut interest rates sharply, fearing that lower interest rates would cause inflation, undermining the yen.

Unlike America and Europe, Japan has a clear alternative to monetary deflation. Japan is today the only major industrialised country whose government enjoys a surplus of tax revenues over public spending. Its scope for large-scale fiscal retrenchment is immense. With a substantial fiscal stimulus, the Japanese government could help see that the troubles of its stock market did not induce further recession.

At present, Japanese politicians are too preoccupied with scandals and inter-factional feuding to act on taxes and public spending. Officials in the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance seem positively gleeful as the "bubble economy" is punctured and their political masters are reduced to embarrassed impotence. Herein lies the road to ruin. With the world economy struggling to pull out of recession and America and Europe increasingly tempted by protectionism, Japan cannot afford the luxury of leaving its role in the world economy at the mercy of domestic political score-settling. Its government must act speedily to stimulate the Japanese and world economies, by raising public spending or cutting taxes or both.

BOSNIA ON THE BRINK

Any shots in Sarajevo send a shudder through Europe. As many feared, the European Community's recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been followed by fresh fighting in the Yugoslav republic that lies at the heart of the Balkans. Dozens have been killed in skirmishes in the last few days, 31 in Sarajevo alone.

Clashes between the Serbs, who oppose secession, and the Muslims and Croats, who voted overwhelmingly for independence, now threaten this ethnically mixed republic with full-scale civil war. Extremist gangs on all sides are attacking each other at random, leading to retaliatory civilian massacres. Despite a history of mutual tolerance within Bosnia, despite agreement by the three main groups on a constitutional framework and despite the efforts of Alija Izetbegovic, the moderate Muslim president, Bosnia now appears to be trapped in a vortex of suspicion, fear and bloodshed.

European Community recognition is not the cause of the fighting, only a pretext for Serbian extremists to try to enforce with bullets what they have constantly failed to secure by ballot: the creation of a Greater Serbia. Since the EC's decision in December to recognise Croatia and Slovenia, all Yugoslavs have known that the outside world now accepts their country's de facto dismantlement. It was only a matter of time before other republics voting for independence were recognised. The EC only held back to give Lord Carrington and the inter-communal negotiations chaired by José Cutileiro, the Portuguese special envoy, a chance.

Having opted for independence, Bosnia now needs outside guarantees of its viability. Neither Serbia nor Croatia have dropped their earlier designs on the territories inhabited by their ethnic kinmen. Hardliners round both President Milosevic and President Tudjman are looking for ways

to stir up trouble in the hope that they can change frontiers. The United Nations is to set up the headquarters of its peacekeeping operation in Sarajevo, but it has no mandate to deploy elsewhere in Bosnia. The EC therefore still has some hope of exerting pressure. On Wednesday it sent a tough message to President Milosevic in Belgrade warning him against his customary meddling. Senator Cutileiro has also told Bosnian leaders that recognition is only the first step in its relations with the Community. If Bosnia wants further EC support its leaders must restrain the militias.

Ethnic tensions in Bosnia are less acute than in Croatia. Not all Serbs back the nationalist extremists, and moderate Serb and Croat leaders are willing to work with the Muslims, the largest group. The Yugoslav army has announced that it will not pull out of Bosnia for five years because of the need to protect the Serbs, but it shows no desire to intervene in the fighting or take on the Croats and Muslims. It appears willing to negotiate with President Izetbegovic.

The scope for peacemaking by outsiders is limited. Yugoslavia is like one of those Russian dolls: within each dispute are concealed ever more intractable local ones. The EC still has not recognised Macedonia because of Greek intransigence, though the 11 are losing patience with Athens over this. Having secured a declaration in Macedonia's constitution that it has no territorial claims on any neighbouring state, the EC cannot withhold recognition simply because of Greek sensitivities over its name.

The Community must now use whatever leverage it has through the Carrington peace talks to preserve a precarious peace and force all sides to confront the futility of surrendering to war. War breeds war, and could do so throughout the Balkans, far beyond the dusty streets of this old Ottoman city.

MUNICIPAL TWINS

Traveller's French, learned on the roads between Calais and the Dordogne, has introduced many a British tourist to the rudiments of Gallic civic pride. After the endearing list of boasts that tends to accompany the town sign of Quelqueville — "ses vins, ses huîtres, ses églises" — comes the inevitable "jumelée avec...". Few towns seem to lack a foreign twin, however improbable. Beddington and Biarritz? The connections forged between communities after the last war have led to friendships that no government could engineer from above. Now a European Community directive threatens to make those modest *ententes* much harder.

The most popular use for town twinning is the school-exchange visit. These are small-scale ventures, mostly organised by parent-teacher associations with little help even from their education authority. The money is often raised through jumble sales, raffles and sponsored swims, the trips fixed not through big companies but cheaply, with the help of the other town. Children become "twinned" with each other personally, staying in the others' homes. As any teacher will attest, languages are learned far faster in the host country with a local family than by memorising lists of irregular verbs copied from a textbook.

A directive that comes into force in December threatens to put these trips on the same regulatory footing as package tours. "Operators" would be forced to lodge a financial bond large enough to refund all the money paid by those taking the trip and to cover the cost of bringing the whole party back to Britain in an emergency. Lawyers are warning that the directive could prevent schools organising any foreign trips.

The tradition of twinning has a noble origin. One of the first *jumelages* was born soon after the first world war between Blackburn and the French town of Péronne, where the mayor of Blackburn's son had been killed in one of the battles of the Somme. The mayor fell in love with the town and Blackburn helped raise funds to rebuild the bridge destroyed in the fighting.

The same inspiration to make friends out of shared adversity brought two great victims of the next war — Coventry and Stalingrad — to twin with each other in 1944. The rebuilding of Europe in the 1940s saw a spate of twinnings in an effort to restore personal as well as national relations. Coventry is now the most-twinned city in Britain. Its 26 partners run from Dresden and Caen, both also heavily bombed, to Kingston, Jamaica and Jinan in China.

Some twinnings have been excuses for councillors juking at taxpayers' expense. Diplomatic incidents between delegations have sometimes made an *entente* less than *cordiale*. But links forged with Eastern European and Soviet towns during the Cold War are now proving their usefulness: last month, the people of Durham raised £28,000 to send a relief convoy of five articulated lorries, a 17-ton truck, a coach and a mobile home 2,500 miles to Kostroma in the former Soviet Union.

Town-twinning is a good example of Burke's "little platoons" at work. No government intervention is needed, no public expenditure incurred. Charity and enterprise are stirred where they work best, at the lowest possible level between people who come to know and like each other. Don't let Brussels spoil it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Implications of libelling celebrities

From Mr James Gilbert

Sir, Your leader on the Jason Donovan libel action (April 7) says: "Probably 95 per cent of libel cases never get near a court, being settled early on by apology". You could have added: "and damages and costs to the plaintiff's instructions". It is so expensive — and usually futile — to resist a case, however preposterous it may be that we publishers simply grind our teeth and pay up. If we carry libel insurance, our insurers will force us to settle: it's always cheaper to settle than fight.

No general harm done, you might think, in publishers being endlessly ripped off by the libel industry.

But it does discourage us from pursuing rogues, which surely ought to be part of the press's duty. Only the

Designing an 'Oscar' for engineers

From Mr W. L. Wilson, CEng

Sir, The need for an engineering "Oscar" raised by Mr Brian Barnes in his letter of April 2, can be said either to be timely or, even more accurately, very late in the day, in so far as it implies a well publicised exhibition of individual achievements in that field.

Individual learned societies have platforms of their own for honouring individuals and technological triumphs, but these are modest affairs, little noticed by the national press. Indeed, I well remember just such a gold medal award to one great engineer, Barnes Wallis, going almost totally unremarked nationally.

I cite an isolated case, but how many of your readers are aware of Wallis's achievements? By the same token, who knows who played the lead engineering roles in the creation of North Sea oil platforms, Rolls-Royce engines, Concorde, QE2, the atomic energy industry, the distribution of natural gas (in five years nationwide), or the Thames Barrier?

Anonymous will not bring recruits to a profession on which we all depend nor can nations survive without converting their natural resources effectively for the benefit of mankind.

Our current emphasis on the construction of office spaces, shops, leisure centres and museums is frequently based across the full spectrum of mechanical, electrical, electronic and software engineering.

The structure of the profession must reflect this spectrum: industrial robots, copiers, motor engine management systems, cameras, computer printers... all these exist in spite of the present diversity, not because of it.

Further cracks can occur between the research funding councils. Even in the Science and Engineering Research Council's far-sighted engineering design initiative the progress made on the more scientific and obviously engineering fronts is sometimes impeded by an unwillingness for funding committees to venture into supporting market-related research or consideration of the human aspects of the design process and its management.

A belief still exists in many quarters that SERC is all about science and that you go to the ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council) for the human stuff. This is not necessarily the fault of those councils: the members of their funding committees have been appointed from this divided base and may not see the need for a broader, more synthesising approach.

The MacRobert Award is given annually, normally to only one winner, and comprises a gold medal and £25,000. Nearly every year since its foundation the award has been presented by Prince Philip, the Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, and a major exhibition is mounted for three months in the entrance to the Science Museum. Since the Fellowship, as the UK's national academy of engineering, took the award under its wing, a lot of extra financial support has been given by both industry and the DTI.

Every year the interest shown by the media in the award is minimal, despite the fact that it is given to people and companies who have not only had a bright idea but have managed to complete the innovative process by achieving real success in the marketplace.

Literacy standards

From Mr N. W. P. Cole

Sir, As one whose work involves recruitment into industry, I read with interest your report (April 8) of the survey which indicated employers believe standards of literacy and numeracy amongst school leavers are slipping.

In my post today I received a letter from a local headteacher, offering the use of his school's facilities. Apart from various grammatical and spelling errors, his letter invited my firm to "loan" his school's video. I do not know whether the concept of borrowing and lending is included in the national curriculum, but if headteachers are unable to master this simple idea, what hope is there for their pupils?

Yours faithfully,
N. W. P. COLE,
Hawthorn Cottage, Cold Norton,
Nr Stone, Staffordshire.

April 8.

Aid for Albania

From Mr Joseph Harmatz

Sir, I was pleased to learn that the British Council has established a resource centre in Tirana (letter, April 6). Your readers may also like to know that ORT, a British-based international training organisation, was requested by USAID, the leading US development aid organisation, to conduct a survey last September of the most urgent needs in terms of education and training in this devastated country, and that in the light of its conclusions we sent out three senior consultants — one American, one Canadian and one

British. They have been in Tirana since January. An intensive programme, initially for one year, for the retraining of ex-political detainees and their families is now under way. The objective is to train a nucleus of instructors in the skills of management of small businesses, construction trades, office, secretarial, and fashion trades. They in turn will teach these to others, in order to create for themselves an economic existence.

Yours faithfully,
J. HARMATZ (Director General),
ORT Union Trust,
3 Sumpner Close,
Finchley Road, NW3.

April 6.

BDs in EL

From Lord Silsloe, QC

Sir, Like Mr Graham Bird (letter, April 6), I note with much more than concern the RA's (redundant apostrophes) which are now so prevalent among the BDs (bizarre developments) in the EL (English language).

The MA's (misplaced apostrophes) are as bad. I manage while singing hymns to pronounce Jesus' as Jesus's (as in Jesus's name), so saving my own sensitivities. But how can I cope with James', Delors', Souness' and others, whose singular is singular but whose genitive sounds plural?

Yours faithfully,
SILSLOE,
2 Mitre Court Buildings,
Temple, EC4.

April 6.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 9: The Prince Edward this evening opened the International Youth Arts Festival *Bravehearts* at the Liverpool Playhouse and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Merseyside (Mr Henry Cotton).

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

The Prince Royal, Master, the Worshipful Company of Loriners, this morning attended the Annual Search and Lecture at Croydonians College, 182 Mare Street, London E8.

Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment), this morning attended Lieutenant Colonel I.A. Johnstone on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer First Battalion the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) and Lieutenant Colonel W.P. Sykes on assuming the appointment.

The Princess Royal, President, British Olympic Association, this evening attended the Cambridgeshire British Olympic Appeal Dinner at Trinity College, Cambridge and was received by Mrs James Crowden (Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire).

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 9: The Princess of Wales this evening attended a Gala Performance by the Kirov Opera and Ballet in aid of the State Maryinsky Theatre, St Petersburg and the Royal Opera House Trust at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Wing Commander David Baron, RAF, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 9: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, the London Orpheus Choir this evening attended a concert to celebrate the nineteenth birthday of Her Royal Highness in St John's Smith Square, London SW1.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester today

visited County Durham and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for County Durham (Mr D.J. Grant).

In the morning His Royal Highness visited Darlington MIND, St Hilda's House, 11 Borough Road, Darlington, and later opened the new factory of P.C. Henderson Limited, Bowburn, Durham.

In the afternoon The Duke of Gloucester visited Arlington House Community Association, 4 North Bailey, Durham, and subsequently opened the new offices of Easington Village Parish Council and East Durham Groundwork Trust, at Seaton Hall, Easington.

Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

April 9: The Duke of Kent, President of the Automobile Association, this morning opened the new Insurance Offices, Newcastle upon Tyne and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Tyne and Wear (Colonel Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison).

This afternoon His Royal Highness opened the Royal British Legion Housing Association's New Scheme, Cumberham Court, Dibbells Road, Seaburn, and then visited Cookson Fukiwa Limited, Shirehampton.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, later opened the new headquarters of the Sage Group, Benton Park Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Captain the Hon Tom Coke was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

April 9: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, this afternoon opened Eileen Skellern House, Phase 2 of the new ward development at the Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London SE5.

The Lady Mary Mumford was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester today

Dinners

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayors entertained at dinner last night the Lord Master, the Wardens and Upper Bailiff of City Livery Companies and their ladies, Aldermen, Sheriffs, the Chief Commoner, Members of the Court of Common Council and High Officers of the Corporation of London and their escorts.

The Lord Mayor, the Master of the Mercers' Company and the Master of the Grocers' Company were the speakers. Among others present were:

The Master of the Guild of Freemen of the City of York, the Master and Mistresses of the Clothworkers' Hall, the Lord and Lady Mails, Sir Robert and Lady Maudsley, Captain Mr Brian Davy, Mr and Mrs Stephen James, Miss Julia Jenkins, Mr and Mrs Peter Jones, Mr and Mrs Michael Whinnett.

All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club

Sir Peter Imbert was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club held last night at the Institute of Directors. Mr J.A.H. Curry, chairman, presided and Mr N.J. Archer also spoke.

College of Ophthalmologists
Mr Peter Wright, President of the College of Ophthalmologists, was host at the annual dinner held last night at the Baltic Exchange. Among those present were Dr and Mrs Stephen Drance, Profes-

sor Anthony Murray, Dr Roswell Pister, Dr Thomas Neumann and Mr and Mrs Richard Keeler.

HM Stipendiary Magistrates

Sir David Hopkin, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, presided at the annual dinner of Her Majesty's Stipendiary Magistrates held at the Middle Temple last evening. The guest of honour were Lord Justice Taylor, the Lord Chief Justice-designate, and Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC.

Marine Society

The 22th Annual Court of The Marine Society will be held at 11.45 on Wednesday, May 20, 1992, at the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, Lambeth, when Mr F.M. Everard, President, The Chamber of Shipping, will give the address.

Moreton Hall, Shropshire

Moreton Hall announces the following awards for September 1992:

Visa Form Major Scholarships: Sophie Williams, St Edmund's Grammar School and Moreton Hall; Sophie Williams, St Edmund's Grammar School and Moreton Hall; Moreton Hall.

Visa Form Major Scholarships: Maxine Williams, St Edmund's Grammar School and Moreton Hall.

Visa Form Major Scholarships: Sam Williams, Victoria Junior School, Wrexham.

Visa Form Major Scholarships: Sophie Williams, St Edmund's Grammar School and Moreton Hall.

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School trips threatened by holiday safeguards

BY DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

A NEW European Community directive on package holidays may undermine town twinning and school exchange visits by placing impossible burdens on organisers, according to a travel industry lawyer.

Under the directive, which comes into force in December, any individual or group arranging a trip that includes at least one night abroad will be treated in the same way as a professional package tour operator.

Organisers will have to lodge with a third party a financial bond big enough to refund all the money paid by those making the trip and to cover the cost of bringing the

whole party back to Britain in an emergency. Failure to do so could lead to criminal charges and unlimited fines.

Tim Robinson, a senior partner in the London law firm Nicholson, Graham and Jones, which represents leading tour operators and travel firms, said the directive could prevent some schools organising foreign trips. "The principle of providing the maximum protection for the purchaser of a family holiday is laudable," he said. "What has not been properly foreseen is the effect on other groups."

The directive says that anyone who "otherwise than occasionally" organises package trips is covered by the new rules. A package is defined as pre-arranged combination of transport and accommodation sold for an inclusive price.

Mr Robinson said: "If a school, a local council or a chamber of commerce arranges three trips a year to a twin town, who is to say whether that is occasional or not? The courts will have to decide. In the meantime schools and local authorities should be well advised to play safe and take out appropriate insurance, or purchase a bond from a bank or an insurance company. Whether they choose to do so, the cost of trips will rise."

If the courts ruled in full to such trips, schools and councils would have little alternative but to hand over the organisation of trips to package tour operators, Mr Robinson said.

Although the weather was fine in most parts of the country, there were a few hitches in voting procedures in some areas. Electors were forced to use a car boot as a polling station in Bishopsworth, Bristol, after vandals superglued the locks on the doors at the local voting point. In Lincolnshire two polling stations had to be covered in brown paper because the Tories complained that they had been painted in Labour's colours of red and yellow.

Northern Ireland went to the polls under the shadow of the gun, with thousands of armed police and troops guarding the 582 polling stations against IRA attack. If there is a hung parliament, the Ulster Unionists could hold the balance of power and would be favourites for

Record bets on election

Continued from page 1
the last polls changed the odds. Yesterday morning the Tories were hot favourites, but Labour were back as front runners by a neck by 3pm. Two hours later, they had lost their brief lead.

Paddy Ashdown remained at about 250-1 throughout to form the largest party, ending the day at 300-1. One customer in Wembley put £500 on him, which would have produced a profit of £125,000. Another punter has put £5 on the Natural Law Party commanding a simple majority. If there is a late surprise, he will collect £50,000.

Had Screaming Lord Sutch won in all three constituencies of Huntingdon, Islwyn and Yeovil, beating all three party leaders, he would have collected £5 million. He did not.

Lucky the punters who followed the advice of *The Times* last week who were recommended to do a double on Party Politics in the Grand National and one of various outcomes in yesterday's poll. The horse did the business at 14-1. Whatever result you combined it with, you will not do worse than a 20-1 payout as the results unfold.

Leading article, page 17



On watch: Tom Rose, a Christie's director and model expert, casts a keen eye over a boxwood model of a 100-gun man of war made by a French prisoner early last century. The 9in by 13in warship is expected to fetch £15,000-£16,000 at a sale of Titanic and other maritime memorabilia next Tuesday

Poll shows voters prefer coalition

Continued from page 1

that Mr Ashdown would be best. However, only 1 per cent of Tory supporters think that Mr Kinnock would be the best leader of the country. Thirteen per cent of Liberal Democrat backers put Mr Major first and 9 per cent named the Labour leader.

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fine in most parts of the country, there were a few hitches in voting procedures in some areas. Electors were forced to use a car boot as a polling station in Bishopsworth, Bristol, after vandals superglued the locks on the doors at the local voting point. In Lincolnshire two polling stations had to be covered in brown paper because the Tories complained that they had been painted in Labour's colours of red and yellow.

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an arrangement with the Tories. Although James Molyneaux, the Ulster Unionist leader, has said he will make no deals with whichever party forms a minority government, he has said that his party would not wish to inflict another early election on the public without good cause.

Mr Robinson, an authority on travel law, is preparing a paper for the trade and industry department on the implications of the new directive.

The department said that the position of schools and councils was being examined and a final decision would be made by the incoming government.

Leading article, page 17

Guardian may buy Observer

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE Guardian and Manchester Evening News group confirmed yesterday that was interested in buying the Observer from Tiny Rowland's Lonrho, which is struggling to reduce its £850 million debt.

Pearson, publisher of the *Financial Times*, said it was not interested, and reports that Andrews Whitman Smith, editor of *The Independent*, last week offered Lonrho £16-£18 million for the Sunday newspaper were neither confirmed nor denied yesterday. Paul Spicer, Lonrho's deputy chairman, refused to comment as did Mr Whitman Smith.

Mr Rowland, who has always taken a keen personal interest in the *Observer*, was away in South Africa all last week. It is thought that Lonrho would want at least £50 million for the title.

Leading article, page 17

Dublin regrets abortion case

BY EDWARD GORMAN AND TOM WALKER

HARRY Whelehan, the Irish Attorney-General who personally took the decision to seek injunctions preventing a rape victim aged 14 from having an abortion in Britain, said yesterday he regretted the trauma it had caused.

Mr Whelehan, who was in Brussels yesterday, had been helpful and positive. After the rejection by the EC of an attempt by Ireland to change its anti-abortion protocol to the Maastricht treaty earlier this week, Dublin has been forced to accept a declaration on the right to travel and to information, despite the fact that will not be legally binding. The Irish government fears that a campaign by Liberals and by anti-abortionists could defeat the treaty when it is voted on.

"The Supreme Court and the High Court all said I had no option but to do that," he said. "In so far as I was doing my duty and had no option, I can have no regrets. As to the trauma it caused to individuals and generally, it is a matter of great regret to me."

The Attorney-General's statement came as Albert Reynolds, the prime minister, named June 18 as the date for the first referendum on the Maastricht treaty. Mr Reynolds had told the Dail last month that Mr Whelehan had upheld the constitution

as he was bound to do. If an Attorney-General had turned a blind eye in such circumstances, how could he be trusted in other matters, Mr Reynolds had asked.

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in Brussels yesterday had been helpful and positive. After the rejection by the EC of an attempt by Ireland to change its anti-abortion protocol to the Maastricht treaty earlier this week, Dublin has been forced to accept a declaration on the right to travel and to information, despite the fact that will not be legally binding. The Irish government fears that a campaign by Liberals and by anti-abortionists could defeat the treaty when it is voted on.

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Opposition to the decision continued last night. The Progressive Democrats, the junior coalition partners, are known to be unhappy at the decision, which has also been attacked by Labour and Fine Gael. Niamh Breathnach, for the Labour party, said as a woman aware of the importance of the role played by the EC in improving women's rights, she wanted to support Maastricht. She said she was worried that the government might reneged on its commitment to hold a travel and information referendum at a later date.

Mr Reynolds yesterday defended his decision to delay the travel and information

referendum until after Maastricht. Speaking in the Dail

he attacked what he said were "emotive and outrageous" statements by those attempting to turn the Maastricht referendum into a vote on abortion.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS

FRIDAY APRIL 10 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

TOKYO market drops below 16,000

Banks in firing line as Nikkei still plummets

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE collapse of the Nikkei index to below 16,000 gave financial executives a sleepless night as they toiled to work out the impact on their companies. They fear that if the Nikkei continues to hover around or below 17,000-18,000 the effects will be serious.

Yoshihisa Kitai, an economist at Long Term Credit Bank, said: "We can tolerate drops to 15,000 or even to 10,000 for a day or two, but if the Nikkei remains below the 17,000 mark for weeks on end, then the financial system is likely to come under considerable strain." The market

showed worrying volatility yesterday, rising by over 300 points during the morning on hopes for a technical rebound, then plummeting in the afternoon to end down 577.38 points at 16,598.15. Arbitrage selling was blamed for the fall.

Economists expect volatility to continue until the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year that began this month.

They believe the Bank of Japan and the finance ministry will introduce support measures if the Nikkei has not recovered and moved towards 20,000 by the middle of the fiscal year in September.

Mr Kitai said: "If the authorities' support does not arrive by that stage, then corpora-

rate Japan and particularly banks will be in a very serious position." Many market analysts have pointed out that the Bank of Japan's primary concern is with the health of the financial system as a whole and it can easily promote institutional buying to support the market if it feels this is in jeopardy.

In the short term, however, Japan's banks, already seriously hampered by bad debts, are feeling the pinch most acutely. The drop in the Nikkei has come at the wrong time, given that they must meet Bank of International Settlements capital adequacy requirements by next March.

The more the market falls, the slimmer their chances of meeting the BIS requirements. As the Nikkei falls daily, the banks must act now to bolster capital and cut down on asset growth. Many have already issued subordinated debt, which counts as capital under BIS rules. The 11 city banks between them raised \$2 trillion in subordinated debt during the last fiscal year and will have to raise substantially more to offset the effects of the falling stock market.

But even these enormous cash injections are still dwarfed by the potential write-offs of bad debt. Japanese banks are not obliged to publish figures revealing the extent of their bad or doubtful debt, but analysts' estimates of the combined bad debts of the 11 city banks range up to \$20 trillion (\$37 billion).

Pre-tax and net profits, which take account of stock investment losses and loan write-offs, are expected to be well below forecasts for the 1991 fiscal year. Fuji Bank, for example, has forecast a 74.9 per cent decline in net profits to \$30 billion.

Wall Street, page 24

Action by Fed gives boost to Wall Street

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

WALL Street surged after a cautious start yesterday as the Federal Reserve cut interest rates on its funds in what is seen as part of a co-ordinated global effort to bring down rates and boost economic recovery.

The move came within hours of a cut in the Canadian prime rate from 8.25 to 8 per cent, and a cut in Japan is now widely expected. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which sank to its lowest levels for three months on Wednesday, rebounded sharply on the news.

By lunchtime in New York, 138 million shares had changed hands, sending the Dow up 33.10 to 3,214.45, and wiping out a third of the previous two-day 94-point loss. But some market strategists doubt whether the rebound will last, if Tokyo continues to plunge.

The plunge in the Nikkei

index sent shivers through Wall Street earlier this week as traders feared their American positions to cover losses at home. That belief contributed to sales by large US institutional investors which sent the Dow to its lowest level since January.

The latest government figures show that America's inflation is under control — it gained 0.2 per cent last month. Credit market experts say there will be some delay before the Fed's cheaper money converts into more consumer spending.

They say that the American banks, burdened with problem loans, may delay passing on the lower borrowing rates for which they fell by 0.25 per cent to 3.75 per cent yesterday.

Wall Street, page 24

Human cost, page 15
Leading article, page 17

THE POUND

US dollar 1.7472 (-0.0033)
German mark 2.8553 (+0.0134)
Exchange index 90.3 (+0.2)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1885.7 (+31.0)
FT-SE 100 2436.4 (+43.2)
New York Dow Jones 3208.86 (+27.50)*
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 16598.15 (-577.38)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 10.4%
3-month interbank 10.1%-10.4%
3-month eligible bills 10.1%-10.4%
US: Prime Rate 6.1%
Federal Funds 6.1%
3-month Treasury Bills 3.70-3.68%
30-year bonds 101 1/2-101 1/2

CURRENCIES

London: £1.7599
\$1.6900
DM 2.8588
\$1.6210
SwF 2.8301
\$1.4875
FF 9.6854
\$1.4810
Yen 233.18
\$1.3225
Ecu 90.3
\$1.65
Ecu 715877
\$1.653344
Ecu 3965887
\$1.654897

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$338.40 pm \$338.45
close \$338.20-338.70 (\$192.80-
193.20)
New York
Close \$338.65-338.15*

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (May) \$18.85 bbl (\$19.20)
* Denotes midday trading price

1X

CBI opts for second audit chief

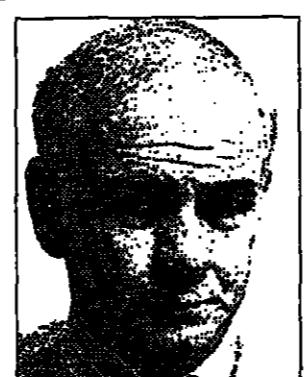
BY ROSS TIEMAN

THE Confederation of British Industry has chosen Howard Davies, the Controller of the Audit Commission, to succeed Sir John Banham as its director general.

Although Sir John also came from the Audit Commission, and both men previously worked for McKinsey, the management consultants, Mr Davies said: "I am younger and fitter and slimmer," when asked if he was a John Banham "clone" yesterday.

For a salary believed to be comfortably in excess of the £85,000 a year that he earns at the Audit Commission, the employers' organisation has hired a man with widely respected organisational and analytical skills.

As a scrutineer of local government, Mr Davies has a formidable record. But he has also demonstrated an inde-



Davies: independent
pension, annoying Tory
ministers more than once.
His most public achievement
in that post was perhaps
the compilation of a report
which said the community
charge would prove an unsatisfactory
and over-expensive
way to finance local government.
But his work was sufficiently robust that in 1990

the government included the NHS in the Audit Commission's remit.

Mr Davies, aged 41, was born the son of a Manchester architect who specialised in pub interiors. He was educated at Manchester Grammar and Oxford, where he studied history and French.

During the first year of his career, at the foreign office, he joined both the Labour party and the Diplomatic Service Association, part of the First Division Association, a civil service union. Six months later he quit the service association (and, in consequence, the Labour party) in protest over its policy. "I have never belonged to a political party since," he said.

After a spell in Paris, he took an MSc in management in California, and joined McKinsey, the management consultants, in London. He worked for a variety of indus-

American starts fare war



Power play: American's Bob Crandall

BY HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

AMERICAN Airlines, which last year lost more than \$40 million largely because of the downturn in domestic air travel, yesterday attempted to revive business traffic by cutting prices and reducing the number of internal fares.

Passengers on many internal routes have been faced with up to a dozen different fares with a variety of restrictions depending on the time they travel. There will now be three fares with prices 50 per cent lower.

The new fare structure, which cuts through the complex web that developed as airlines tried to meet the needs of small market niches, is initially confined to the North American market. Atlantic and other international routes are likely to benefit from the new structure within the next few months, provided the authorities agree and the experiment is successful.

Bob Crandall, president of American Airlines, said business travellers in America are tired of rising fares and a confusing system. "They have cut back on their travel because they think the system is just too confusing, and because it imposes what they regard as unacceptable conditions," he added.

In order to get a good fare, many business travellers have been forced to... try to beat the system in ways they regard as ethically unacceptable but economically compelling.

From next week, the three fares will be: first class, which will be 20 to 50 per cent cheaper; AAnytime will be 38 per cent cheaper than existing economy-class fares; and PlanAhead, which will require an advanced purchase of up to 21 days. Although not refundable, the tickets can be exchanged for a different flight on payment of \$25.

"It's only fair to ask those who change their itinerary to bear the associated cost," Mr Crandall said.

The initiative by American Airlines, which is the biggest and most powerful airline in the world, will be closely watched by international rivals. Should the system be introduced on international routes — provided the authorities agree — the method of selling air tickets could be changed fundamentally.

Mr Crandall said: "Unhappily for us, many customers do not believe that air travel is very good value these days and we're out to win back their confidence."

Attali says
EC must
open up
to the east

BY WOLFGANG MONCHAL

JACQUES Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is urging the European Community to overhaul its common agricultural policy and to allow eastern European countries full access to EC markets.

He said that failure to open up western markets would threaten eastern Europe's economic reform efforts and would have dire political consequences. It could lead to a destabilisation of the young democracies, and even war.

In an interview with *The Times*, on the eve of the European Bank's first annual meeting of governors in Budapest next week, Mr Attali said the EC should arrange a multilateral trade pact to create a genuine common European market that encompasses the whole of eastern Europe, including Russia and the other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

He singled out agriculture, steel and textiles as three of the most important markets that the EC should open up to eastern Europe. The east would otherwise not have any significant export markets and the region's ability to earn hard currency through exports would be severely diminished.

M Attali said that "if the EC regards its CAP, steel and textiles regimes as inflexible and unchangeable, then the result might be frustration and war in eastern Europe, and we must not forget that eastern Europe was twice the origin of a world war."

He called for bold measures but conceded that the process faced formidable opposition. "There are some people who actually prefer eastern Europe to suffer from a balance of payments deficits, since this is only the result of our dumping of agricultural surpluses," he said. "Instead we must open our markets. Do we really want to regard eastern Europe as a means of financing our own trade surpluses? Or, rather, do we consider that we have a role to play in its development?" He said closed markets would also pose an obstacle to western investment in the east.

Strangulation risk, page 25

St Paul's scheme withdrawn

BY MATTHEW BOND

PATERNOSTERS Associates, the consortium made up of Grecian, Park Tower Realty and Mitsubishi Estate, is expected today to withdraw its controversial scheme to redevelop the area around St Paul's Cathedral.

In February, Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, called in both the Paternoster scheme and a second proposal put forward by Nuclear Electric, owner of an adjoining site. He said at the time: "It is essential the area is developed in a coherent way and to the highest possible standard."

Paternoster Associates and Nuclear Electric will submit a new master proposal for their combined sites.

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TEMPO

Amec stands stronger than its rivals

AMEC must be blessing Costain Group for blazing the trail and revealing horrific losses and property write-downs on Wednesday, for Amec, too, is among that select group of building companies that raised cash in the mini-boom in share prices a year ago only to see those prices tumble.

The actual numbers are less dramatic in Amec's case. The group, which was formed a decade ago by merging Fairclough and William Press, spent the next five years battling against management problems and only thereafter had the confidence to tap the market for cash.

Last March, the group asked shareholders for £110 million on a one-for-four basis at 200p. The shares, 128p in March, yesterday peaked up to 146p amid relief that the 1991 figures were not worse.

The company has spent £30 million on acquisitions but the rest of the rights issue money, intended for careful expansion into Europe, remains in the bank to form net cash balances of £76 million. Amec made profits before exceptions of £50.1 million in 1991, down from £63.4 million but a creditable performance assisted by high levels of activity in onshore and offshore mechanical and electrical engineering.

But provisions of £40 million for housebuilding and £20 million on commercial property values left a pre-tax loss of £9.9 million. Amec marginally increased the halfway dividend and is holding the final payment. So another £31.1 million, funded, the company insists, from cash flow, goes out of the door again to those shareholders who put up the rights money.

In assessing the provisions, Amec has taken the sensible, if pessimistic, view that it must trade out its existing stock of housing over the next 12 to 18 months at whatever prices, rather than keeping the cash locked away in the business in the hope of some eventual upturn in the market. The write-offs represent about



Star turn: Sir Brian Wolfson with Michael Jackson who is giving five performances at Wembley

£7,000 to £8,000 per plot to be sold, and compare with about £10 million in both 1990 and 1989.

The dividend payment and cash on acquisitions left cash flow broadly neutral in 1991.

The aim is to see half profits from overseas by 1995, against 20 per cent last year, and there is no tearing hurry to spend the cash, although two European possibilities have been identified.

Money in the bank safeguards the group's future through difficult times, but the shares, selling on about 15 times this year's earnings, look to have nowhere to go short-term.

Wembley

THERE was no shock result from Wembley, although the surprise choice of election day for the announcement

may well have prompted a heart or two to flutter. The company had issued a form guide at the time of its £37 million rights issue in January, and this time it proved accurate.

A pre-tax loss of £8.37 million, compared with the £13.2 million profit recorded in 1990, fell comfortably within the £8.5 million loss forecast in January. The board is keeping its dividend promise with a 0.9p final payment that makes 1.8p for the year, against 2.4p.

If the odd eyebrow were raised, it would have been in response to the strength of the conviction of Sir Brian Wolfson, the chairman, as to the group's performance in the current year.

Although Sir Brian has tended to err on the side of optimism on occasion, there is no doubt that Wembley's potential. For instance, Michael Jackson will appear five times at the stadium this summer — more dates than the entire 1991 pop concert programme — and should help restore the venue management division to profits growth.

So should the doubling of five race dates at Denver's Mile High greyhound track, and the UK Budget's reduction in betting levy. Progress will be hampered, however,

by poor, if improved, bookings for conferences and exhibitions.

Better news will be sought as well from the ticketing operations, reorganised and back in profit at the cost of a £3.2 million write-off last year, and from the Guild video distribution business, off to an "excellent" start

thanks to record sales of *Terminator 2*, and with

Michael Douglas's *Basic Instinct* to come in May.

Wembley continues slowly to unwind its debt, down to 65 per cent of shareholder funds at the year-end, and destined, Sir Brian confirms, for below 55 per cent. Bank support is assured, although

evidently with the promise that no more paper is issued in the near future.

Profits of £12.5 million still look a reasonable goal for Wembley this year, to net earnings of some 3p a share.

An 11.7 multiple at 35p looks high enough, at least until we know the half-time score.

Whatman

WHATMAN'S otherwise impressive eight-year earnings record came to an end in the year to December when pre-tax profits fell from £11 million to £9.21 million.

Trading margins on a turnover of £49.6 million (£44.6 million) were shaved from 23 to 19.3 per cent. The year's dividend rises from 7.75p to 8.7p a share, and Whatman plainly states that dividends will increase steadily.

The profits and margin setbacks, coupled with evidence that sales grew by 8 per cent at constant exchange rates rather than by 11 per cent, marginally dampened analysts' enthusiasm for the shares, which some say have long looked well ahead of events.

Whatman says of the 1991 setback that higher research and development spending — which had been well signalled — knocked at least two points off net margins, and that the recession must also take some of the blame.

A new specialised paper-making machine absorbed £2 million in capital expenditure, and there will be a further £2 million cost this year. The thrust to get new products into the laboratories of the world has also been a cost factor, but the increased spending on marketing appears to be paying off, and in the longer term should prove to have been very worthwhile.

Whatman yesterday made a £590,000 acquisition of a laboratory gas generator business involving the generation of purity hydrogen gas that should do away with the need to store hazardous gas cylinders. Whatman has great hopes about market potential, and believes the deal will mean a substantial boost to its gas purification division.

The years of receiving net interest appear to be over, though even after a £378,000

interest charge in 1991 gearing remains a modest 5 per cent. While an overall 24 per cent pre-tax return on capital employed is not to be sneezed at during a recession, stronger margins are needed before the peak profits of £11 million seen in 1990 are likely to be challenged.

This year, a pre-tax result around £10 million would not surprise. But at 423p on 15.6 times earnings, the shares are for holding rather than chasing.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Heron tries to settle bondholders' nerves

HERON International, Gerald Ronson's debt-laden property to car dealing group, moved to settle the nerves of holders of its £450 million of bonds by promising detailed financial information next week about the state of the company. Bondholders have been unsettled by technical defaults on seven of the eleven outstanding bonds triggered by bank debt rescheduling talks. There have been some complaints that bondholders have been left in the dark.

Heron said that a memorandum containing all the key relevant information given to the banks would be sent next week to the fiscal paying agents of all 11 bond issues. The news seems to have stabilised the market in Heron's six Swiss franc bonds after earlier sharp price falls. Heron has £1.3 billion of debt, including £950 million of bank debt.

Norish improves

PROFITS are up at Norish, the Irish cold storage group, in spite of a substantially lower turnover. The year that ended last December produced pre-tax profits of £1.22 million (£2.05 million) against £1.5 million previously. Turnover was £13.6 million (£12.1 million), which reflects the sale of the distribution operations. Earnings per share are up from 12.3 1r pence to 17.1 1r pence, and shareholders collect a 7 1r pence final dividend, giving them an unchanged 11.47 1r pence total for the year. The group says that the results reflect improvement in its performance, with occupancies and activity remaining high in all areas.

Dixons makes US move

TONY Dignum is stepping down as financial director of Dixons, the high street electrical retailer, to devote more time to the group's loss-making American operations. He hands over to Robert Shrager, group corporate finance director. Mr Dignum was appointed financial director of Dixons Retail Group in January. Dixons has had a rough ride in America since it acquired the Silo retail chain for £240 million in 1987. Losses in the six months to December soared from £2.3 million to £10.9 million. Mr Dignum was president of Silo before returning to Britain. He will report to John Clare, group managing director of Dixons.

Record for Rathbone

RATHBONE Brothers, the private banking and financial services group, which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, reports that pre-tax profits for last year rose 22 per cent to a record £3.1 million. A final dividend of 7.5p makes 10p (8p). Earnings per share increased from 22.1p to 26.6p. Oliver Stanley, the chairman, said that a move to a full quotation could well be in the interests of the group. The purchase of the Framlington private-client fund management business and the recruitment of five fund managers in Liverpool should boost revenues this year. Rathbone paid up to £3.5 million for the Framlington book.

Textiles curb Beckman

A SLUMP in profits from the textiles division has pushed down interim pre-tax profits at A Beckman from £686,000 to £556,000 for the half year to end-December. Profits from textiles fell from £353,000 to £173,000, but the company said that there was some indication of "slightly increased activity by customers". The property division increased its profits to £574,000 following rent increases agreed in the previous financial year. The interim dividend is being held at 1.63p. Group turnover for the six-month period fell from £6.7 million to £5.8 million.

Finance chief for Kingfisher

By JON ASHWORTH

KINGFISHER, the Woolworth to B&Q group, has ended its four-month search to find a finance director to replace Archie Norman, who left to become chief executive of Asda in December.

His successor is James Kerr-Muir, aged 51, previously managing director of Tate & Lyle's UK division. He had been tipped to become chief executive at Tate & Lyle, last year but lost to Stephen Brown, former head of American operations. Kingfisher shares rose 15p on the news of the appointment and positive comments on the retailing sector by County NatWest.

Mr Kerr-Muir spent 22 years at Tate & Lyle, including a spell in the Eighties as vice-president finance, with Redpath Industries, the group's Canadian arm.

He studied at Harvard Business School with Geoffrey Mulcahy, Kingfisher chairman and chief executive, and they have remained in touch.

UK firms light a beacon at Expo

FROM EDWARD OWEN
IN SEVILLE

BRITAIN has already scored notable successes at Expo 92, the largest-ever world fair, which opens in Seville on April 20 and will run for six months.

The budget for the British pavilion is £28 million from the government and £5 million from almost 50 sponsors. In addition, about 50 British companies are working on 30 other Expo sites, with contracts worth more than £20 million.

The British pavilion was one of the few that were finished in time for the official press preview this week. Most of the other 95 pavilions on the 215-hectare site were still negotiating an obstacle race to the opening.

The Expo's Spanish organisers are so pleased with Britain's gleaming, steel-and-glass building — which dominates one end of the European Boulevard and features a wall of cascading water — that they have asked for its lights to be kept on all night. Britain has been involved with many other attractions at the Expo, which is expected to draw 18 million visitors.

Chemicals sector investing less

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

CAPITAL investment by the chemical industry, one of the few industries in which Britain is a world-class performer, fell 13 per cent last year and is set to contract by a further 10 per cent this year.

The association found that the downwards trend in investment spending was likely to be temporarily arrested in 1993, only to resume its decline in 1994. However, the association said that expectations for the third year of the survey were usually weaker because forecasting was more difficult.

In adjusting their spending, companies appear to be responding to a complex variety of pressures. Spending on petrochemicals and plastics, which last year took up the biggest share of investment, is set to fall, partly under pressure of persistent overcapacity, especially for pharmaceutical companies.

The trends were revealed by the association's twenty-seventh annual investment intentions survey, one of the most reliable guides to trends

Harland Simon arm for sale

By MARTIN BARROW

HARLAND Simon, a maker of process control and image processing equipment, is negotiating the disposal of its mechanical engineering operations to concentrate on electronics and electronics. Talks are taking place with several potential buyers.

The company launched a strategic review after David Mahony was appointed chairman in February. It says potential disposals could realise "well in excess of their collective book value". The shares rose 6p to 85p.

The company said a potential purchaser had signed a letter of intent to acquire Vickers, which designs and makes equipment for the paper and water industries.

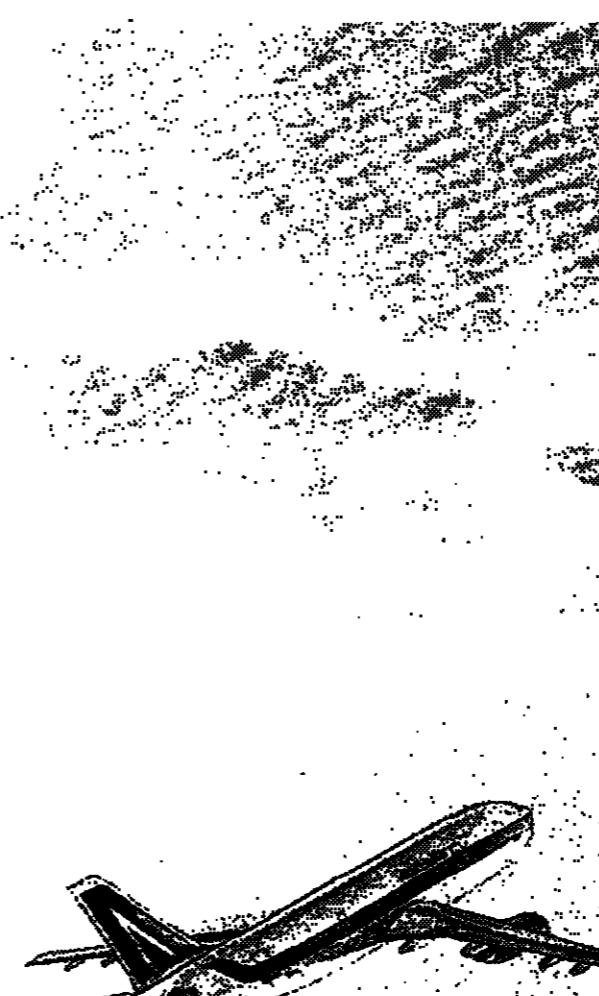
In February, Harland Simon gave warning that pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 would fall significantly below the £10.48 million it earned last time. That triggered a 55 per cent fall in its share price. The final dividend is held at 5.5p.



Crossing point: Barqueta bridge, one of several built specially for Expo

British Steel provided 1,000 tons of steel for the British pavilion. It is Joe Cooper, who helped to attract Silver Knight, of London, another interior design consultant, to the show. The firm gained contracts worth more than £4 million. "We hope this is just the start," Mr Cooper said. "The new infrastructure in Andalucia for Expo should attract a lot of new business here afterwards."

Fitch RS, of London, received a \$15 million contract for the Saudi Arabian display. Imagination, a west London design and communications business, will need a great deal of that to complete the European Community's waterlogged semi-basement in the pavilion's penthouse.



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Threat of stoppage at Brooks Brothers

HOURLY-paid sales workers in New York's Brooks Brothers store chain, which is owned by Marks and Spencer, are threatening to strike next week. They claim they have been asked to take a 25 per cent pay cut (Philip Robinson writes).

Sales at Brooks Brothers, which has clothed presidents, the Astors, the Rockefellers and the Vanderbilts, are not disclosed, but analysts believe the stores have not escaped the sharp fall in American consumer spending.

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers union say Brooks wants to give them a flat 9 per cent commission on sales, which would effectively mean 25 per cent salary cuts.

A three-year union contract ran out on March 31, but the union agreed a ten-day extension. That expires at midnight. The contract covers four stores and, according to Brooks figures, fewer than 200 people.

A Brooks spokesman said: "We are continuing to negotiate." A letter on Brooks Brothers' headed notepaper, sent to credit card customers last week, said: "We are going to be fleeced by the golden fleece." The union said it must have been the work of renegade members.

Sindall slips into the red

WILLIAM Sindall, a builder and civil engineer, has been forced to make a £5.02 million exceptional provision in its 1991 results, pushing the company into a £4.19 million pre-tax loss. Profit last time was £1.69 million.

There is no final dividend, though Sindall made 1.5p half-time payment in 1990. 4.5p was paid.

The provision includes redundancy and closure costs of £517,000 and a £4.67 million write-down in the carrying value of housing and developments.

A court case against Cambridge County Council over a land deal, due to be heard in July, could materially affect the group's affairs.

STOCK MARKET: THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL TRADING

Election day gives shares biggest rise of this year

LONDON equities rebounded sharply, enjoying their biggest rise of the year, with widespread gains for top shares after a futures-led advance was aided by an absence of sellers after the latest poll showed swings towards the Conservatives.

The futures market pulled the cash market higher as the bears moved to cover their short positions. Traders responded to the latest opinion poll that showed a modest swing towards the Tories and putting them neck-and-neck with Labour. This was enough for some to have a punt with leading privatisation shares in particular demand.

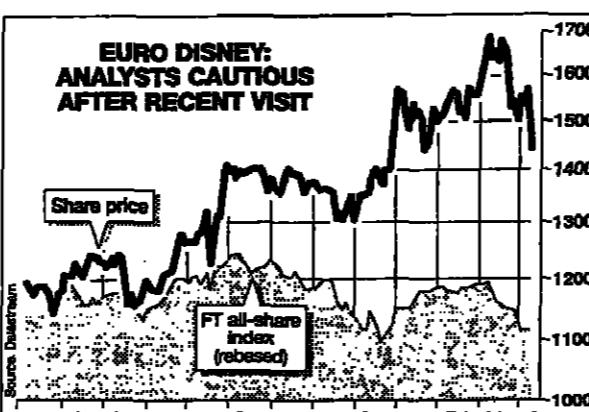
The advance in London was achieved despite further overnight weakness in both New York and Tokyo, with the Nikkei index having dived 557 points to close below 17,000 for the first time since 1986.

A positive start in New York, with the Dow Jones up 32 points, provided a further boost to sentiment in London. At the normal 4.30pm close, the FT-SE 100 index was fractionally off its best levels, closing up 43.2 points at 2,436.4. The FT index of 30 shares gained 31 points to 1,885.7. Volume reached a relatively healthy 506.2 million shares.

Government securities added about £4 as the pound held firm and the threat of an imminent rise in interest rates receded.

A busy London trading session is in prospect today, with the Stock Exchange due to open 30 minutes early, while the latest inflation figures are also due. City hopes that the Tories could clinch victory prompted rises in the utilities as some decided to have a punt. Both electricity and water shares sported healthy gains, although they ended off their best levels.

Among the electricity companies, East Midlands added 15p to 237p, London 11p to



253p, Midlands 11p to 246p, Northern 16p to 258p, Norwest 12p to 257p, Southern 12p to 222p and South West 14p to 252p. The package rose £97 to £2,453. The generators also brightened, with National Power up 4p to 203p and PowerGen 7p to 213p, while Scottish Hydro firmed

partly-paid added 64p to 100p. British Gas firmed 3p to 250p. Stores did well after County NatWest and Morgan Stanley made positive statements about the sector. County says in its latest review that there will be buying opportunities for quality stocks, suggesting that a minority Labour government

will not be all bad in the medium term because lower income earners will have more spending power.

Among those favoured, Argos added 14p to 247p, Boots 12p to 419p, Dixons, which County thinks may present one of the better buying opportunities, was 12p higher at 210p. Marks and Spencer was 10p up at 301p

will not be all bad in the medium term because lower income earners will have more spending power.

Other privatisation shares achieving gains included BT, up 7p to 314p, while the BT

6p to 85p and Scottish Power 7p to 83p. Among the water stocks, Anglian gained 14p to 31p, Severn Trent 13p to 315p, Southern 8p to 314p, South West 19p to 338p, Thames 15p to 344p, Welsh 16p to 356p and Wessex 8p to 382p.

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COMMENT

Brooding at the Bundesbank

Germany's unification costs seem destined to last much longer than originally envisaged. Countries in the ERM that are being held back by having to share that burden through high interest rates can therefore expect little early relief. The Bundesbank's annual report is full of fastidious nit-picking about wages, public spending and budgetary deficits, all of which are beyond the purview of the monetary burghers of Frankfurt. Western Germans should make sacrifices because the east will need more public and private transfers over a longer period than expected. The only thing saving the mark, the Bundesbank implied, was its own tough stance on interest rates and inflation.

Some ears seem to have been closed even before the Bundesbank spoke. Theo Waigel, Germany's finance minister, has responded to the government's poor showing in regional elections by insisting that no tax increases are required. The largest public sector union is already winding itself up for a strike after employers rejected the judgment of arbitrators. They suggested 5.4 per cent, plus the sort of extras familiar from Britain's Seventies social compact, which is in line with other recent settlements but outside the Bundesbank guideline of keeping within inflation. Germany is an embarrassment to the Bundesbank. Helmut Schlesinger, its president, seems miffed at not being in a position to lecture the rest of Europe about its need to take action to meet the Maastricht convergence tests for economic and monetary union, which Germany insisted on putting into the treaty. Germany itself is clearly not meeting them.

Thus far, the Bundesbank seems confident that inflation, which has reached 4.7 per cent, will come back below 4 per cent by the end of the year. This seems to depend, however, on keeping the Lombard rate at 9.75 per cent. Wage and borrowing pressures argue against any short-term cuts if inflation is to be subdued. The economy shrank sufficiently in the second half of last year to make further substantive rate rises dangerous, prolonging the agony in the east. How far that agony is due to the ill-judged rush to privatisation and incompetent handling of many routine tasks can only be guessed. The rest of Europe may, however, be paying a high price for the Treuhand experiment.

Springtime at BAe

Yesterday's acquisition from Astra Holdings' receiver, which builds on existing business with Oerlikon of Switzerland, is a minor matter for British Aerospace, but another signal that the group is regaining its confidence. Over the past two months, the group has won a series of Ministry of Defence orders for missiles and aircraft that indicate it will not immediately have to pay the nation's peace dividend. John Major's weekend announcement that Saudi Arabia had decided to go ahead with a further £1.5 billion tranche of the Al Yamamah programme, though premature in terms of orders, should resolve another medium-term anxiety.

British Aerospace shares, a strong feature of daytime trading yesterday, still stand at less than half their market value a year ago but have climbed a fifth from their February low point. The pace of reassessment could well accelerate. At the end of the month, BAe holds its annual meeting and Sir Graham Day, its vigorous if temporary chairman, is likely to choose that occasion to announce his own successor as well as a replacement for Dudley Eustace as finance director. The future is becoming clearer. Since BAe shares yield a 10.4 per cent dividend, there is clearly still plenty of scope for investors' confidence to recover too.

Jacques Attali tells Wolfgang Münchau that mechanisms such as the CAP must be reformed if the new free markets of the east are to survive

East Europeans must be wondering whether the invisible hand of the free market is about to turn into an iron fist, according to a survey published this week by the Commission for Europe.

An affiliate of the United Nations and one of the most respected institutions in its field, the commission's report gives one of the most damning verdicts on eastern Europe's economic reform so far. It leaves no doubt that eastern Europe's first experience of democracy has included a depression on the scale of the Thirties with all the political ramifications. "Once filled with hope," the authors suggest, "the countries in transition have increasingly become an area of disillusion, anxiety and social-political tensions."

Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, used to warn against treating the subject of eastern Europe with too much doom and gloom. But the commission's assertion that the economic and political situation in eastern Europe is fraught with acute dangers, for the east and the west, is one that M. Attali endorses without hesitation.

In an interview with *The Times*, ahead of the European Bank's first annual meeting of governors in Budapest next week, M. Attali argued that the west must no longer duck the central issues, or it will risk a derailing of the reform process. These central issues are similar in many ways to those under discussion at the deadlocked Gatt trade negotiations in Geneva: western European protectionism and the economic hazards resulting from the common agricultural policy. If west Europe does not open up, he said, east Europe will not have a market worth exporting to, and we will be throwing bad money after good.

That is why the G7 summit in Munich is so absolutely vital because it is the last window of opportunity to make decisions on trade, on soft loans, on new money to finance restructuring and on Gatt. The tragedy is that governments in Europe and the US are in an election year," he said.

M. Attali wants a multilateral trade pact, one which extends far beyond the type of loose association agreements which have already been negotiated with some countries. Such a pact should be created with a free and a common market in mind, to cover the whole of Europe, including Russia and the rest of the newly formed Commonwealth of



Helping hand: Jacques Attali says the west must open up to eastern Europe's exports

Independent States. Europe's common agricultural policy and its controversial export subsidies must not continue in the present form, he said

— a significant assertion if one

considers that M. Attali used to be

the special adviser to the president of

France, a country that strongly sup-

ports the CAP. But he went even

further: "To achieve this, the Euro-

pean Community has to change its

policy towards steel, textiles and

agriculture. And we have to be bold

enough to do it. If we don't do it,

eastern Europe will not be able to

sell us their agricultural and other

products." He pointed out that Rus-

sia could achieve immediate savings

of \$10 billion if it stopped importing

grain. Those savings could be used

to buy necessary equipment and

machine tools.

A refusal by western Europe to open up would be the ultimate hypocrisy. M. Attali added: "There are some people who actually prefer eastern Europe to suffer from bal-

ance of payments deficits, since this is only the result of our dumping of agricultural surpluses. Instead, we must open our markets. Do we really want to regard eastern Europe as a

means of financing our own trade

surpluses? Or, rather, do we consider-

er that we have a role to play in its development? If the EC regards its CAP, steel and textiles regimes as inflexible and unchangeable then the result might be frustration and war in eastern Europe, and we must not forget that eastern Europe was twice the origin of a world war."

The two best forms of assistance we can give to the east are free trade and direct help with the reconstruction of industries with the greatest export potential, such as oil and agriculture. M. Attali accepts that balance of trade finance is important, but the essential task is to create a situation in which such finance is no longer needed.

Last week's much-hyped G7 accord on a \$24 billion assistance package — \$6 billion for a stabilisation fund and the remainder in trade credits — is a case in point. M. Attali declared himself "sceptical" about the impact of this package not because the assistance is not needed but because it might lead to false expectations in the east, and a false sense of security in the west. "A lot of people in Moscow believe that it is a check of \$24 billion, which is going to be deposited next week. This is

not true." He added that much of this money is not essentially new money. There are also uncertainties whether the package would benefit only Russia, or all of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The increasing scepticism, deri-

ation even, expressed by those

dealing with reform in eastern

Europe, raises the inevitable ques-

tion: What has gone wrong in east-

ern Europe since 1990?

The Commission for Europe

points out quite astutely that western

"experts" were not only incompetent

in forecasting the collapse of com-

munism, but that subsequently

many of those experts have under-

estimated the task ahead. The com-

mission lays much of the blame on

the dogma of shock-therapy eco-

nomics, as advocated by some prom-

inent western advisers, such as

immediate price liberalisation cou-

pled with a squeeze on the money

supply. Voodoo economics may have

been discredited in the west during

the last decade, but its advocates

found a willing outlet in eastern

Europe, where politicians were

sometimes too desperate (and too

naive) to object to economic experi-

ments of the kind that would never

have been acceptable in the west.

The result was that eastern Europe entered the reform process with unrealistic expectations which were bound to be disappointed.

The flaw of shock-therapy economics is one of M. Attali's pet subjects. A free market economy is not a free-floating anarchic system, but one that relies on a functioning infrastructure such as legal institutions, effective tax collection mechanisms, financial institutions, central banks, anti-trust authorities and law-and-order enforcement among many. The establishment of such institutions represents the first task in the restructuring process.

He conceded that there is one aspect where there is no alternative to the so-called shock therapy — the creation of those free-market institutions themselves. Building on this, the remainder should be a gradual process. "Trying to implement measures of price liberalisation can be very dangerous in terms of economic growth," he said. "You create inflation and black markets. You end up with no real internal supply, and you have to import, and then there will be trade deficits." No tax system, however fair and astute, could work without an effective tax collection mechanism. So is the result that soaring budget deficits.

A similar logic applies to the speed of privatisation, the main subject of debate at next week's governors' meeting. He argued: "It would be a disaster if speed was the priority against the other demands of ethics, transparency, fairness and restructuring. If we have a choice between speed and transparency, I choose transparency. If we have a choice between privatisation and restructuring, I choose restructuring. But in some cases privatisation is a technique to achieve restructuring." The precise choice would depend on the industry. The conversion of a military industry into a civil one would be a strong candidate for a restructuring-first approach. So is Russia's moribund banking system.

Given the economic difficulties faced by western European countries, the response cannot be to throw money at Russia's problem. M. Attali would never deny that the amount of financial assistance is important, but he believes it is vital that we chose the right sort of money. Later this year, he will press for extinctions of the European Bank's remit to allow it to pursue much greater technical assistance than is possible at the moment. He also wants the European Bank to be able to grant soft loans and build up a venture capital business.

But the essential tasks of trade lib-

eralisation and finding enough west-

ern support for the restructuring of

export-oriented industries will not

be easy. "The Marshall plan came

at a time of world growth," he said.

"but now we have a more difficult

economic situation. That is why we

need a long-term approach. I feel it

is my duty to say it as I am one of the

few not to face an election."

THE TIMES



CITY DIARY

National recovery

AFTER many years of luckless betting on the Grand National, NatWest gits dealer Michael Ferguson Davie — or "Goose" as he is known to friends — finally drew a hit with Romany King, second in Saturday's race. Ferguson Davie, aged 48, won £10,020 in the Stock Exchange sweepstake but says he has no special plans for the money. "I've been spending it for the last 30 years," he quips. Yesterday, though, it was champagne all round as he shared the celebration with colleagues, pausing only to reflect that while the prize was a "jolly good sum," in the old days the winnings somehow seemed so much more — a case, perhaps, of looking a gift-horse in the mouth. One person who will not be making any such complaint, however, is Sarah Maynard, aged 22, of the SE Regulatory News Service, who won the first prize of £20,040. with the winner, Party Politics. Maynard, who recently got married to a young man called Martin, will use the money to help buy their first home.

Switching drinks

HOARE Govett has made its first big hiring since its link with ABN Amro of The Netherlands earlier this year, recruiting one of the City's top drinks analysts, Eric Frankis, from UBS-Phillips & Drew. Frankis, who had been with Phillips & Drew for 17



years, will begin work at Hoare at the start of next month. "It's their loss and our gain," says David Bagg, Hoare's specialist salesman in the breweries sector and a former Messe man who has been filling in on the analysis side since Andrew Buchanan left in January.

Competitive edge SHEARSON Lehman is offering clients the chance to win two business class return tickets to exotic locations including Jamaica and Indonesia. All entrants have to do is spot which emerging stockmarkets worldwide will perform best in 1992. There is just one catch — the winner has no say in the choice of the prize destination but must fly to whichever country has the top. "It could be anywhere from Bermuda to Bangladesh," agrees Miles Morland, Lehman's emerging markets guru who dreamed up the competition. If the winner is

IoD already offers a code of practice on chairmen's pay

From the Director of Corporate Affairs, Institute of Directors

We totally agree with the view of Mr T.M. Baring (April 7) that there should be a link between a company's profitability and increases in its chairman's salary. The code of practice which he seeks is already in being and is contained in our Guide-lines for Directors.

Salaries should initially be set on the basis of the size of the company, the complexity of the task and, where applicable, and only where applicable, the need to compete internationally. Thereafter,

the basis of any review should be performance, both of the company and the individual.

We have consistently advised our members that unjustified salary increases carry the seeds of their own destruction in provoking hostility from employees, shareholders and the media. It is difficult to justify a large increase in the face of a company's declining profitability.

Yours faithfully,

BLENTHY JENKINS
(Director of Corporate Affairs, Institute of Directors), 116 Pall Mall, SW1.

Credit for Lloyd's figures wrongly given

From Mr P.N. Archard

Sir, I read your article, "Lloyd's may lose £1.65bn" with some surprise. The article quoted a range of projections and said that they had been compiled by the Lloyd's Underwriting Agents' Association. Just to put the record straight, the projections were, in fact, put together by the Association of Lloyd's Members (ALM) using information obtained from managing agents.

This association's only involvement was to recommend in December 1991 that managing agents should provide forecast "bottom line" results for the 1989 year of account to their supporting members' agents by the end of January this year. No doubt this initiative, which was designed to ensure that members' agents were well placed to advise

Names of impending losses at an early stage, prompted the ALM to compile their overall result.

Frequently, the agency community is upbraided for not producing enough figures. It made an interesting change, particularly on April Fool's Day, to be given the credit for a set of numbers we did not compile!

Yours faithfully,

P.N. ARCHARD,
Chairman,
Lloyd's Underwriting Agents' Association,
Room 617,
Lloyd's,
Lime Street,
EC3.

Letters to The Times Business and Finance section can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.

CAROL LEONARD

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Lloyd's Underwriting Agents' Association,
Room 61

INFOTECH TIMES

Multimedia mania

Some big computer companies are moving into the consumer market, Chris Partridge writes

Hit by flagging sales in the business sector, the big computer manufacturing companies are starting to move into the consumer sector to take up the slack.

Until recently, they have tried to avoid the mass market, with its low profit margins, uneducated buyers and high risk investment. They also have memories of past loss-making forays into the home computer market.

To appeal to the consumer market, some computer companies are trying to look more like consumer businesses. One such is Apple, which is hoping to break into new markets with products that will not be another variation on the desktop or portable computer.

Apple, for example, is basing a move into the consumer market on multimedia, the new buzz word for the technology that combines computer data, graphics, still pictures and moving video or animated images on the same screen.

Apple has a well-established multimedia technology called Quicktime, and it is combining this with the cheap Macintosh personal computers and compact discs into what John Sculley, Apple's chairman, calls personal digital assistants.

In contrast to a personal computer, which is a jack of all trades, these will specialise in doing a small number of jobs well and making it easy for the operator. They will include organisers, electronic books, electronic note takers, display telephones and personal communicators.

Apple's electronic book for example, is likely to look very like a small computer, but operate much more like a book with "pages" of information.

The difference will be that consulting some pages may trigger an animated sequence to illustrate the point, and the index will have the power to search the entire text for a key word or sequence of words, and many other ways of making connections that cannot be made by thumbing through a book encyclopaedia.

The sort of direction in which the consumer market for computer hardware might go is indicated by a new Sony product, the £350 Data Discman, to become available in Britain later this month.

Looking like a cross between a pocket television and a palmtop computer, it has a small liquid crystal display screen and a miniature keyboard and will display information stored on smaller 8cm compact discs.

Already, about a hundred data discs are available, some of genuine value compared with many multimedia offerings. Examples include the Chambers Dictionary and a thesaurus, a combination that should make searching by computer a really useful feature.

There is also Harrap's multilingual dictionary covering English, French, German and Japanese; Nicholson's London map, and the Michelin Guide to Europe.

Who will buy an expensive piece of electronic equipment when a book will do the job much cheaper? What will therefore be crucial will be the price of the data discs, which Sony will not yet discuss.

Nicola Baty, marketing manager for the product, says:

"We do not set the prices for the software, but we hope they will range from £15, in line with books and video games."

Initial sales are expected to



Pocket-size electronic encyclopaedia: Nicola Baty and Sony's new Data Discman

be in specialist areas. "One is the company user, who will look up service data on the unit," she says. "The other are men aged between 25 and 55 years. There is a grown-up schoolboy aspect."

"There is also a possibility that it will be taken up for high value publications available on a subscription basis, the sort of publication that costs several thousands pounds a year and is updated every so often with a new disc."

"The manufacturers believe that there is a lot of growth in the private sector, whereas growth in the business sector is sluggish," says Chris Fell, an industry analyst with Dataquest, a market research com-

pany. "The computer companies have two options. They can either sell at the high end, with high margins but low volumes, or to the mass market with small margins but high volumes."

"Their main problem is the distribution system, which is not as well oiled a channel as it is for the leading consumer companies."

"The distribution problem is crucial. Even the cheapest PCs are usually sold through several levels of distributors and dealers, who offer a certain amount of after-sales support and general advice to customers, but each middle operator takes a cut."

Selling to the consumer

market needs special skills, which is why Amstrad, a consumer company, has had most success in the British consumer market.

The big computer companies are starting to move in, however. One channel they are using is direct selling, usually mail order. An expanding area of the computer press is thick glossy magazines consisting mainly of price lists of more or less identical personal computers, together with order forms.

Direct sales through out-of-town superstores, computer versions of do-it-yourself warehouses, are also expected to boom, with several expected by the end of the year.

The number of companies forced into receivership by the recession means a lot of computers, fax machines and office furniture are being sent to auction to meet debts. And bargains are there for the taking.

"The state of the computer market is fairly awful," says John Russell, auctioneer with the London Computer Auction Rooms. "Consequently, the state of our market is very good."

"There used to be a two-month lapse between a product being released and our getting hold of it. Now that period is shortened to six weeks."

When a company goes bankrupt, its computer and furniture assets may be sold at auction. Receivers prefer auctions because they know that a company's assets will be sold on a particular day and the bookend can be closed. The vendor and buyer are usually charged a fee.

Much of the equipment is virtually new and prices range from between £400 and £500 for a good business computer to £500 for a laser printer. Software typically costs a fifth of the list price.

A lot of good stock also becomes available because dealers, distributors and sometimes manufacturers overstock, then try to dispose of it at reduced prices.

Usually the price you pay depends upon the brand and age of the machine. The standard reduction on fairly new items is usually a third off retail. Some systems, however, realise only about 10 per cent of their true value. Not all auction houses will let you test

There are other bargains to be had at high-tech auctions



Auction man: Darren Latter, of TCS

Vendors must offer a 48-hour warranty'

equipment before you buy.

A mixed bag of potential purchasers attend auctions, among them end users, dealers and manufacturers, through to local and central government and large corporations.

"How you fare depends on who is bidding against you on the day," says Darren Latter, managing director of Technologic Computer Services, a company that holds auctions in Kent. "Sometimes you can pick up a bargain, at others you may not be so lucky. Our

worst turnout has been around 400 people. Our best turnout has been 1,200 people."

For the first-time buyer, the bidding process can be confusing and long-winded and can be a big gamble because once you have bought a piece of equipment, you are stuck with it. It is not like a shop where you can take it back and say "Sorry, I don't like it." Once you have bought it, it is yours.

Both TCS and London Auctions have advisers to recommend what is suitable and to keep a close eye on vendors.

"We bind the vendors to provide a guarantee of description and a 48-hour warranty which covers the description," Mr Latter says.

"So long as it is not described 'as seen', the vendor will guarantee it. We manage to convert 99 per cent of the equipment to power, so that at viewing times potential customers can see it, check an item and satisfy themselves that it is what they want."

Most types of payment are accepted, so long as the funds are cleared (authorised by credit card company or supported by cheque card).

The amount of computer goods going through auctions is increasing and quality is improving.

"The receivers are tougher these days. Usually they like to get a certain figure back, but it is well within what everybody is prepared to pay," Mr Latter adds.

"You cannot get a £10,000 system for £100. Receivers want good money back, even if that amounts to only 10 per cent."

CLIVE COULDWELL

SOME of the auction houses that sell computer equipment in the London area:

• Technology Computer Services Limited, 149 Addington Road, Selston, South Croydon (081-651 3639). Auctions every Saturday, or alternate Saturdays, within the Kent area. Best known for IBM-compatible equipment. There are usually 1,000 lots of current personal computers, ranging from IBM XT's to 486 systems, as well as laser printers, software, and a selection of add-ons. Sellers are charged between 11 and 18 per cent, depending on value.

• London Computer Auction

Rooms, 392 Finchley Road, London (071-794 1046). Auctions every fortnight, normally on a Sunday but always at the weekend. Ninety-five per cent of goods sold are IBM-compatible with an average 1,600 lots. Between 250 and 800 people turn up on certain days.

'A lot of growth is expected for the sector'

Chambers Dictionary and a thesaurus, a combination that should make searching by computer a really useful feature.

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No doom. No gloom. Sun.



Sun Microsystems Ltd

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Sun has offices at: Bristol Camberley Cambridge Coventry Dublin Edinburgh Garwick Leeds London City Sale

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At Sun, we've never been an ordinary computer company. While others face doom, and talk gloom, we celebrate our ten years of consistent growth, all at a pace that's five times faster than the rest of the computer business.

At Sun, we are seeing gains, not losses. In the quarter ending 27 December, we made 20% more sales over the same period a year ago, and shipped more product than ever before.

We are successful too with our new multiprocessing servers - powerful minicomputers with superfast processing for business and technical applications - and we're on target to be the world's foremost supplier of multiprocessor servers by the end of 1992.

We are continuing to expand our Scottish factory, and export millions of pounds of advanced computer technology from Britain all over the world.

Today, Sun commands the largest share - nearly 40% - of the world's fastest growing computer market: workstations and servers.

Sun developed SPARC, the RISC chip with over 50% of its market.

Sun pioneered truly open computing.

Sun strives for coexistence, not conflict, in computing.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Low-cost franchises come into fashion

BY DEREK HARRIS

DIFFICULTIES with franchise recruitment are stimulating a new trend — for more modest and cheaper franchises. The result of franchise former owners — the franchisors — exploring ways of easing entry will be a feature of the spring franchise exhibition running at London's Olympia exhibition hall for three days from Friday, April 24.

John Sheppard, franchise manager at National Westminster Bank, expects its annual analysis, due soon, to show a noticeable decline in franchise recruitment. He blames the economic climate, particularly the property market, since many prospective franchisees would normally look to raising cash for their prospective business by putting some of the value from their homes.

Mr Sheppard said that present conditions tend to favour the cheaper franchises, but, in the past, these have been largely one-man mobile services. They appeal most to the younger person, yet many of those with redundancy cash are middle aged and less interested in being on the road.

David Watts, the marketing director of In Toto, a franchise chain of 44 showrooms offering a fitted kitchen service, said: "At one time it was hard to find the right property for an outlet, but easy to get franchisees. Now it's just the opposite." To make entry easier,

In Toto, which is based in Yorkshire, is offering a turnkey operation, finding a showroom, fitting it out and, in several cases, running it so that a prospective franchisee can see how it performs. Nine turnkeys are available with a £50,000 initial investment. Colour Counsellors, the interior design chain, is introducing a "mini" franchise option covering smaller areas. It brings the start-up cost down, in some cases, to £4,000 against £10,000 for a normal franchise. Leadstyle is another franchisor with a lower cost option.

Their employers ceased trading in February last year and the pair realised that age was against them. However, they felt that the recession presented opportunities, particularly as machinery could be acquired cheaply. They paid £950 for a stamping machine from their former employers. It would have cost £20,000 new.

Mr Griffiths says: "It was an old one, but it was what we could afford at the time. Certainly, it has earned its cost 20 times over." It was July before they were able to set up their own company, Penser Stamping. After three months of searching for premises, they rented a spare corner from a friendly firm in Birmingham. That has had the advantage of keeping overheads down.

Birmingham Venture, an agency aiding start-ups, helped them to get an enterprise allowance of £40 a week for the first year. They

"Well, that's election fever out of the way — now back to trying to cure depression"

Turning recession to advantage

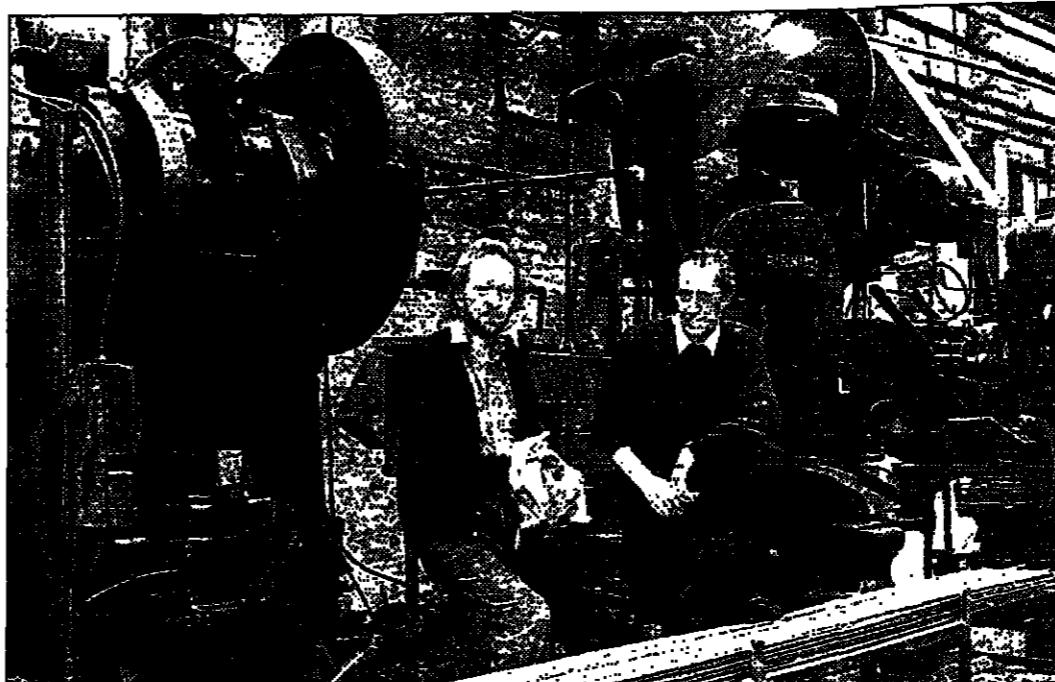
BY RODNEY HOBSON

THE West Midlands company that Frank Griffiths and Derek Watson worked for went bust. So they turned up when the assets were being auctioned off and bought a piece of machinery weighing 100 tons. Mr Griffiths, aged 52, and Mr Watson, 46, had been in brass stamping all their lives. They had twice worked together in two different companies, using dies to make components for industry and Mr Griffiths, who started on the shop floor at the age of 16, had worked his way up to management.

Their employers ceased trading in February last year and the pair realised that age was against them. However, they felt that the recession presented opportunities, particularly as machinery could be acquired cheaply. They paid £950 for a stamping machine from their former employers. It would have cost £20,000 new.

Mr Griffiths says: "It was an old one, but it was what we could afford at the time. Certainly, it has earned its cost 20 times over." It was July before they were able to set up their own company, Penser Stamping. After three months of searching for premises, they rented a spare corner from a friendly firm in Birmingham. That has had the advantage of keeping overheads down.

Birmingham Venture, an agency aiding start-ups, helped them to get an enterprise allowance of £40 a week for the first year. They



Stamping ground: Derek Watson (left) and Frank Griffiths with their two main presses

found that the recession has increased the use of sub-contractors in many industries. Mr Griffiths and Mr Watson, with their wealth of experience, knew where to look for customers. Three competitors with heavy overheads have gone into liquidation since they started. Their clients range from the makers of curtain hooks and fittings to those providing parts for Tornado aircraft. Leyland DAF and Lucas

are among the well-known customers who buy their products.

Even in the cramped conditions they have bought and set up a second stamping machine. It also cost £950, but this time weighed 150 tons. They have bought a cutting machine for £150.

Materials also ate up cash and tooling has cost £20,000 so far, but turnover is £10,000 a month and the £6,000 redundancy mon-

ey that Mr Griffiths and Mr Watson started with remains intact. All the bills have been paid. Penser Stamping hopes to be in its own building within 12 months of start-up.

Mr Griffiths says: "We have turned a lot of work away because we did not have the machinery to do it. A few weeks ago I could have bought a press, but we have no room for it."

BRIEFINGS

A series of six training workshops for directors of small businesses with up to about 20 employees will be mounted by the Institute of Directors in May and June. Subjects include generating new business, managing your team, personal effectiveness, retaining customers, controlling finance and turning plans into action. Each workshop costs £110 to members, £125 to non-members, both plus VAT. One series will be at Cranford, Middlesex, and one at Crawley, West Sussex.

□ A booklet on practical cash management for small and medium-sized businesses has been produced jointly by Grant Thornton, the accountant, and Kall Kwik, the print, copy and design chain. *Cash Management* is available free from any of Grant Thornton's 40 offices or Kall Kwik's 200 branches around the country.

□ Telephone and computer banking services are becoming more popular with small businesses, according to National Westminster Bank, which says that last year saw a near 150 per cent rise in signings by small firms for its telephone banking service. Computer banking saw a 65 per cent rise among small businesses.

□ Greater London Enterprise has raised £3 million for its latest venture fund to invest in small businesses in the capital. Its subsidiary, GLE Development Capital, now has £9.4 million under management.

EDITED BY DEREK HARRIS

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The Siberian athlete who dreads the chill hand of the taxman and the federation begging bowl

Tolstikov budgets for further success

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

TODAY most taxpayers working in Britain will know where they stand. Not Yakov Tolstikov, who is here temporarily from the Siberian mining town of Kemerovo to boost his income and defend his ADT London Marathon title on Sunday. Last year's victory cost him £4,000 in tax and a compulsory donation of £17,000 to the Soviet federation.

How much of his earnings on Sunday will be taxed? "I don't know," he said yesterday. "We have been paying 20 per cent but I have not been home for two weeks. It changes all the time."

Tolstikov was left with only £12,500 for his impressive morning's work a year ago, when he broke away at 14 miles to win by more than a minute. A year is a long time in politics, especially where Tolstikov comes from.

Last April he was running for the Soviet Union, on Sunday it will be for the unified team; in those days he was told where to train, now he trains where he likes, more or less; in last year's marathon he was ordered to camouflage his shoes to conceal the brand he was wearing but yesterday national team officials were negotiating an individual deal with a shoe company on his behalf outside the team arrangement. And this time they will take less than the 50 per cent of his race earnings which they took last year.

The break-up of the Soviet Union has even transformed its runners' Olympic marathon trial. London, not somewhere in the former Soviet Union, is where performances count for Barcelona.

Though Tolstikov has been selected already, the other two places will go to those who show up best here on Sunday. It is a limited guest list though: only two of the states are represented: Russia and Ukraine. "The strongest marathon runners were always from Russia and Ukraine," Tolstikov said.

"It is difficult to find a place to hold a trial because it's difficult to find neutral territory," Tolstikov said. "And being here to compete against the best athletes is a lot better." And money to the federation which needs it more than ever before.

Two months training in Florida, then fine-tuning in

Brighton for the last fortnight has been a pleasant change. He used to complain of "no freedom for normal training" while his coach, Victor Fomin, objected to "being ordered to attend a series of training camps". Brighton seemed more like a holiday camp, staying in a seafront guest house with no trouble finding food, as there is at home.

"Politically we are free but from an economic point of view it has got tougher," he said. "But to leave your home is a big step." At the age of 32, he may not have many paydays left, so he has been working on his security. After dropping out of the world championships in Tokyo, he used his drawing power as the London Marathon champion to earn well from commercial marathons in Carp, Italy, and Fukuoka.

As in Tokyo, he ran well in neither: he was eleventh in Carp and ninth in Fukuoka. He needs a victory to keep up his market value. If not here then at the Olympics. Anyway, he has something to prove in Barcelona.

Four years ago he won the Soviet national championship but was not selected for Seoul. And his is suspicious that he was said to have failed a drugs test in 1985 because the federation did not want him in its team for the World Cup. He wants to show that, freed of his chains, he can make a mark at Olympic level. Tolstikov's London title will come under siege from the Mexicans, among others. Half a dozen are here and, according to their manager, Luis Posso, any one of them could run under 2hr 10min. Mexican distance running is booming and the three who go to the Olympics will have earned their places.

The three fastest times of the season will clinch the places and, after the Rotterdam and Beppu marathons, the Mexicans here are left with a target of 2:09:28 to get in the team. The most likely contenders are Maurilio Castillo and Marcelino Chirisano with the latter apparently the one making noises. "In Chicago in 1990 in his first marathon he got to halfway in 63min 55sec," Posso said. "Now he thinks he can go at that pace to the finish."



Frontrunner: Tolstikov training on the beach at Brighton before defending his London Marathon title

By ALIX RAMSAY

THERE will be a new wheelchair champion in the ADT London Marathon on Sunday. Last year's winner, Farid Amaraouche, of France, has not returned to defend his title.

There is a strong overseas entry led by the holder of the world best time, Heinz Frei, of Switzerland. He set his record in Aachen at the World Games two years ago, recording 1hr 27min 05sec, but will not repeat that feat on Sunday in the notoriously slow, winding London course.

Chasing him will be the Swedish pair, Bo Lindkvist and Hakan Ericsson, the

London winner in 1990. There is little to separate these two, Lindkvist being faster by one second with a personal best time of 1:32:20.

The large British contingent in the 63-strong field is headed by David Holding, from Kettering. He last won the race in 1989 but, as he is the first to admit, the overseas competitors were not as strong then.

Since winning he has been struck by bad luck, pulling out ten miles into the race with hypothermia in the rain-drenched 1990 event, and just losing touch with the leaders in the closing stages last year.

"I was with them all the way until we hit the cobblestones," he said. "They are terrible. They slow you down and the carpet they lay over the top doesn't help, it rucks up and drags under the wheels. The top pack opened up a gap on me there and I finished sixth."

In theory the London course should favour the likes of Holding, aged 23, men with a good sprint finish, but he says: "It's a slow race because it's a hard course and often you haven't got anything left at the end."

While his best time is 1:37:21, that was recorded two years ago in Aachen where

the roads were good and the straights long. He is looking to equal last year's achievements and finish in the top six.

The women's race fields five competitors, all from Britain. Rose Hill, the British road-racing grand prix champion from Milton Keynes, is the favourite. Her best time of 2:12:14 may be well off the men's record but in one battle of the sexes the London Marathon has a female winner. Yvonne and Barry Holloway will both be in action, with Yvonne streets ahead of Barry on paper, with a personal best time of 45 minutes faster than her husband.

Frei leads the wheelchair chase

By ALIX RAMSAY

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EQUESTRIANISM

Stark choice may be swayed by cool temperament

By JENNY MACARTHUR

IAN Stark, the European three-day event champion, will give his two Olympic contenders, Murphy Himself and Glen Burnie, their first competition of the season at the Pedigree Chum Belton Horse Trials in Lincolnshire, starting today. It will be Glen Burnie's first outing since winning the European championships at Punchestown in Ireland last September.

Belton, a traditional pre-Badminton outing, has attracted a quality field. The numbers have been swelled by the large contingent of foreign riders who are using British facilities to prepare for the Olympics. Fifteen countries are represented, including Spain, Korea, Japan, South Africa, Australia and Canada.

The British entry includes Virginia Leng, the former world and European champion, with Master Craftsman and Welton Houdini, Richard Walker, with Jacana, and Mary Thomson, with King William, all members of the gold medal-winning team at Punchestown. Lorna Clarke, with Fearless Mor, and Rodney Powell, winner of Bad-

minion last year, are also in the field.

Although Stark has been excused Badminton by the selectors and is automatically shortlisted for the Olympics he is still intending to ride there with one of his two famous greys. It is most likely to be Glen Burnie, the horse he may also ride in Barcelona. "There is little to choose between them," Stark, who was runner-up at Badminton on Murphy Himself last year, said, "but Glen Burnie is probably better at coping with the heat."

If he does ride the 14-year-old son of Precipice Wood at Badminton, Stark will be trying to win. "There is no point in going to Badminton just to hack round," he said.

New Zealand's dual Olympic champion, Mark Todd, heads the foreign entry. The former dairy farmer, aged 37, has just returned from competing in France with his Olympic show jumping contender, Kleenex Double Take.

The trials, for which the going is reported to be perfect, begin with today's dressage.

SPORT FOR THE DISABLED

Videos should raise profile of athletes

By ALIX RAMSAY

WHAT started out as a final project for a degree in design and media management was launched this week as a promotional campaign to raise the profile of paralympic athletes on their way to the summer Games.

The six-five-minute videos feature some of Britain's best medal prospects, showing them training, competing and discussing themselves and their ambitions. They were made by Theresa Cross and Christina Clayton, both students at the Polytechnic of West London.

"The problem of their disability wasn't even ap-

proached unless it was mentioned by the athletes themselves," Clayton said. "When we filmed them we filmed them as able-bodied athletes in that we were filming the sport and not the disability."

Simon Jackson, aged 19, the world judo champion and one of the athletes featured, is pleased with the end result. "The films portray us as good athletes for a change," he said. "They didn't plaster all over it that I was partially sighted."

Now it is up to television to change its mind about disabled athletes and show the videos."

FIXTURES FOR THE 1992 CRICKET SEASON

APRIL	
13-FIRST-CLASS MATCH (four days)	London: Oxford v Warwickshire
14-FIRST-CLASS MATCHES (three days)	Fenner's: Cambridge University v Leicestershire
The Parks: Oxford University v Durham	17-FIRST-CLASS MATCHES (four days)
Fenner's: Cambridge University v Middlesex	19-SUNDAY LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Essex	Durham University: Durham v Lancashire
Durham University: Durham v Lancashire	Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	19-BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	19-TELECO TROPHY
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	Old Trafford: Lancashire v Derbyshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	24-NATWEST TROPHY
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	25-SECOND BULL UNDER-19 TEST MATCH
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	26-TEXACO TROPHY
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	27-BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	28-BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	29-FESTIVAL MATCH
Southampton: Hampshire v Gloucestershire	30-FESTIVAL MATCH
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Former England international will receive £25,000 salary

Hare returns as director of rugby for Nottingham

By DAVID HARDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

NOTTINGHAM, on the brink of relegation from the first division of the Courage Club Championship, injected a surge of interest into their season yesterday with the announcement that Dusty Hare, the former England full back, will become their first paid director of rugby.

Hare, aged 39, a farmer in South Clifton, near Newark, will take up his appointment on June 1 after he has organised the running of his 300-acre farm. Whether the club for whom he played between 1970 and 1976 will be in the first or second division by then may hinge on the result of tomorrow's game against Northampton, the first-division leaders.

The job, reported to be worth around £25,000 a year, was decided on Wednesday

night when Hare, who retired three years ago as the world record scorer of over 7,000 points in first-class rugby, was preferred from a shortlist of three.

This season Nottingham cup semi-finalists a year ago, have faltered at the same time that Alan Davies has been coaching Wales. Davies's coaching, allied to the determination of a generation of club administrators to lift Nottingham out of the shadow of nearby Leicestershire and Coventry, contributed significantly to their elevation to the top six clubs in England during the 1980s.

This season Nottingham have had to cope with the unavailability of, or injury to, key players such as Simon Hodgkinson, Gary Rees and Chris Gray. "I'm going into it with open eyes," Hare said. "Alan Davies has made Nottingham a successful side and overnight you don't change

just like that to relegation candidates."

He will bring a wealth of experience gleaned from 25 international appearances at full back between 1974 and 1984, a tour with the British Isles to New Zealand in 1983, and a glittering career with Leicester for whom he made six cup final appear-

ances and helped to the inaugural league title in 1983.

"I'm a Nottinghamshire boy and I'm proud to be back," he said. "I hope we can do something to bridge the gap between the club and the many others in the Notts, Lincs and Derby area."

Ken Thomas, the Nottingham University lecturer, retires as honorary team manager at the end of this season.

Dusti Hare and knee injuries have forced Donal Lenihan, the Ireland lock forward, to retire after an 11-year career. He won 52 international caps, making his debut against Australia in 1981, his last game being against Wales in the recently concluded five nations' championship. He captained Ireland on 17 occasions, including the 1987 World Cup and played for the Barbarians and the Irish Wolfhounds.

Hare: out to bridge gap

Sleeping giant begins to stir

GERALD DAVIES

second-from-bottom of the Heineken first division.

For the moment the club is consigned only by the fact that no team will drop down to the second division this season, but the guillotine will operate next year.

On and off the field there is a disconsolate mood. Spectators at home matches are down dramatically, bar takings greatly diminished.

"The prospect of relegation next season, if we were to stay as we are, does sharpen the mind," David Hayward, the former Wales flanker and Cardiff captain said.

"Our results over the last couple of seasons are self-evidently the worst in the club's history. We are now, though, in the process of putting that right and are

restructuring the club." The last two weekends have been devoted entirely to meetings to streamline the system.

"A small executive committee, drawn from the general committee, will be the day-to-day decision makers," Hayward said. "In the past, our structure did not allow for immediate response and quick decisions. We hope to change that."

The club is also to appoint an executive to run the rugby section of the Cardiff Athletic Club and a coaching organiser to co-ordinate the teams Cardiff run from under-15 level upwards.

In this way, if they get it right, Cardiff will be in a better position than almost all other League clubs in the future. They cater for more than one generation, while the others only run one squad.

"Cardiff need a structure

which offers a firmer direction on and off the field now that there are so many changes occurring. This must happen sooner rather than later and we will hope that everything will be in place by the summer," Hayward said.

The first part of the reorganisation could soon be completed. Alec Evans, the former assistant coach of Australia, is considering an offer to become the first co-ordinator of coaching.

Evans, aged 54, who coached the forwards on Australia's grand slam tour of Britain in 1984, has reportedly been offered a salary of over £30,000 and an executive position in the club.

He said: "It's a big decision to make at my stage of life to go to another country. I have to consider my family, the quality of life in Queensland and my club responsibilities."

It was his success in the shadow of Mount Olympus last summer that set him

apart from the two other Britons who now rank in the top ten in the world at 50 metres. While some argued that his pre-selection for the Olympics would deprive him of incentive, Fibbens has shown no sign of weakened resolve.

"Lane four in the final is my aim," he says of Barcelona. "I want them to know I'm there to do business. I want them to wonder what the hell an Englishman is doing in lane four." After the World Cup

final six weeks ago, such a possibility should no longer be discounted.

When Fibbens looked across from his centre lane after the 50 metres, it was to see that two of his English team-mates, Mark Foster, a training partner at Barnet in London, and Austin Shortman, the delighted World Cup champion, had relegated him to third place.

His reaction to that defeat, at the end of a ten-week period in which he had maintained extraordinary form, showed him to have acquired a quality some say he had lacked — maturity. Fibbens agrees, while passionately defending his right to be an individual and at the same time claiming a need for team support. His attitude and form will soon face their most

severe test before Barcelona.

At the Edinburgh Open meeting next week, Aleksandr Popov will head a band of five Russians in the British grand prix 100 metres freestyle who have all recorded times faster than the British record.

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Musical to stake Guineas claim in Newbury trial

MUSICAL can retain her unbeaten record and advertise her 1,000 Guineas chance by beating Culture Vulture in the Gainsborough Stud Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury this afternoon.

With the corresponding race having been won by the subsequent 1,000 Guineas winner for the past two seasons — Salsabil and Shadai — maximum attention will be focused on today's trial.

Musical was rated 3lb better than Culture Vulture in the Fred Handicap and, following encouraging reports from Newmarket, the Henry Cecil-trained filly is now mapped to confirm that assessment.

Although the two in question never met last year, the handicapped had an interesting form line through Mystery Play to consider before reaching his conclusion.

When she won the Rockfield Stakes over seven furlongs at Newmarket in October, Musical gave Mystery Play 3lb and beat her more easily than the official verdict of one-and-a-half lengths suggests.

Before that Mystery Play had finished two lengths behind Culture Vulture when they contested Ascot's Brent Walker Mile at level weights.

Culture Vulture then went on to win the Prix Marcel Boussac at Longchamp on Arc day at the expense of Hatoof, who was unlucky in running.

Culture Vulture ended her two-year-old career by finishing only ninth in the Breeders' Cup Juvenile where she

missed the break and was hampered.

Earlier, she made a winning debut on today's track before splitting Marwell and another of today's runners Central City in that driving finish for the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot. Central City was not seen out afterwards.

John Dunlop, the trainer of Salsabil and Shadai, now relies upon Omidaiyata, who is probably better than her bare form suggests since she started favourite every time she ran last year while only winning once.

Like Rose Indien and Wiedniut, the only other runners, she will either need to have made great strides during

the winter if she is to trouble the principals or they will have to have deteriorated. My information is that they have not.

There was a time when Cecil used to farm the Spring Maiden Stakes. He did not have a runner 12 months ago but Tapis Rouge has been going well enough on the heath recently to suggest that he can give Steve Cauthen a winning ride this time, probably at the expense of Greek Tycoon.

Cauthen also has a good chance of winning the Thatcham Handicap on Saturday. Who did nothing but improve last year after joining Reg Aukhurst's successful Stables.

Macfarlane, who relishes

underfoot, is a more tentative selection to win the Newbury Trade Stands Handicap.

At Ayr, Granville Again is entitled to the benefit of the doubt for the Scottish Champion Hurdle since he still had every chance of winning the big one at Cheltenham when he misjudged the second last hurdle and fell. Prior to that he was unbeaten in four races this season.

Provided that his confidence has not been affected by that tumble, Granville Again should have too much finishing speed for Midway, who eventually finished fourth at Cheltenham.

Earlier in the programme, Way Of Life (2.30) and King's Curate (3.00) can provide Stan Mellor and Simon Earle with a double.

Cecil has Musical in good trim for return

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Over The Road to miss Ayr

By MICHAEL SEELEY

JOHN Upson has decided against running Over The Road, who finished eighth to Party Politics last Saturday, in tomorrow's William Hill Scottish National at Ayr.

"We've decided it wouldn't be fair to run him," said the trainer. "He had a hard race and hasn't had time to get over it."

Over The Road was 12-1 chance with the sponsors prior to Upson's announcement. The only three horses backed

The improving nine-year-old, a clever winner of

THIRSK 4.50 Olette.

handicaps at Newbury in February, is expected to prove effective over tomorrow's extended four miles.

"He wrapped himself on a joint and had to miss the Ritz," Josh Gifford, his trainer, said yesterday. "We thought he was out for the season but he's gone the right way and touch wood he'll give us a good run."

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GOLF

Luck turns full swing for Cooper and coach

FROM MEL WEBB IN JERSEY

WHO needs Augusta when you can be in Jersey in the springtime? The sun was warm on everybody's backs at La Mole yesterday, and it did nobody more good than Derrick Cooper, who responded by producing his best round for many a long day.

The heavyweight from Warrington, one of the *bon viveurs* of the European Tour who believes in keeping the cup of life well topped up, attributed his round of 66, six under par, to three things—a return to school, a small triumph claimed in the company of a friend, and a severe blow in the wallet the day before the tournament started.

Cooper has not had the best of starts to the season; his best finish in five Tour events this year is a tie for 27th, which does not keep such as Cooper in the style to which he would like he and his family to become accustomed.

There was no answer but to put himself back under the magisterial eye of Bob Torrance, his coach, whose only burden in life seems to be that he is occasionally described by those who should know better as a guru.

One hesitates to use the word, conjuring up as it does a picture of a geriatric Indian gent dressed in a sheet and surrounded by 1960s pop stars. Torrance is neither geriatric nor Indian, and has never been seen in public clad in the bed linen; but he is certainly a gentleman, and a scholar, too, in his uncanny ability to unlock the mystical secrets of an ailing golf swing.

Cooper has spent two prolonged sessions with Torrance, and was told by he who shall be obeyed that the key lay, simply, in reducing an overlong backswing. Thus encouraged, he emerged a more

optimistic man, and immediately joined his pal Richard Boxall in winning the Sunningdale Foursomes, that much-loved hybrid that brings together the best in British golf, amateur and professional, male and female, and any combination of the four.

"I feel much more comfortable with my swing now," he said. "I feel as though I'm beginning to get right." And this after a round which contained eight birdies, with only a couple of bogeys to bring his mind back on the job at hand.

He went into the tournament with the memory of a tanning to the tune of £300 he and Boxall had received the previous day at the hands of their fellow-professional, Ross McFarlane, and Martin Devette, a three-handicap member of Sunningdale. Something had to be done to put the Cooper balance-sheet right.

He had the best of all possible starts when he sank a 15-foot putt for a birdie at the 1st, and got another at the long 2nd. He dropped shots at the 4th and 5th but got them back at the 6th and 8th.

Coming home was a breeze, with four birdies, including a 20-foot putt at the 13th and a 15-footer at the last. Getting it right? Heaven knows what he will shoot when he finally cracks it.

□ **Daisho, Japan:** Yoshikazu Yokoshima produced a course record-equalling eight-under-par 63, including two eagles, yesterday to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the men's open. The winner of 11 tournaments, Yokoshima, aged 40, also had four birdies as he tied the course record set by Masahiro Kuramoto of Japan in 1988. (APF)



Cover drive: Ron Bulgin, of Westminster, tees off in front of a shelter on the 17th at Royal St George's

Eastbourne upset balance of power

BY A CORRESPONDENT

EASTBOURNE: a marginal town on which the politicians were keeping a wary eye last night, produced the first big upset yesterday afternoon, with their cliff-hanging 3-2 victory over the shodders and hot favourites, Shrewsbury, in the Halford Hewitt Cup, which is being contested over Royal St George's at Sand-

wich, and Royal Cinque Ports at nearby Deal.

A mammoth total of 640 old boys, in teams of ten, from 64 public schools throughout Britain are competing in one of the most prestigious events on the amateur calendar, instigated at Deal 68 years ago.

Over the past 12 years, Shrewsbury have been finalists five times and winners twice, and they started their

defence of the title with 36 points, on top of the table, compared to Eastbourne's two.

Eastbourne opened with wins in their first two matches, but lost their final two out in the country. That meant their third pairing, of Robert Meaby and Christopher Walker, was last to finish. The pair were dormy twice against Hilldrop and Mawdsley, but

lost the 17th and at the 18th both teams missed 12-foot putts to halve in bogey-fives and give Eastbourne the decisive third point.

Michael Reece, the Rossall captain, marked his 35th consecutive appearance and more than 120 matches in the cup with a win for himself and his team over Dulwich.

Results, page 37

NON-LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Bromsgrove's late run stirs Hope

BY WALTER GAMMIE

FUELLED by six wins in six matches, Bromsgrove Rovers have swept into contention to continue to make the Beazer Homes League the most fiercely contested of the three feeder leagues to the GM Vauxhall Conference.

A showdown for Bromsgrove next Thursday at Dover Athletic, who lead the division by two points, having played a game more, may prove decisive but Basildon, and VS Rugby await any slips.

Bromsgrove have been negotiating with the Football Trust to try to gain help in raising the £30,000 needed to put up new terracing behind one of the goals to meet the season," Hope said.

demands of the Conference. "It must be done before May 9." Bobby Hope, the Bromsgrove manager, said. "The deadline used to be July 31 but I think one or two teams in the past conned the league. They found the work had not been done, when all the places and fixtures had been decided."

"I'm not a betting man," Chris Kinnear, the Dover manager, said. "I wouldn't put any money on us, or any of us, in fact." Dover's 3-0 win over Gravesend and Northfleet on Tuesday, with two goals from Mark Rees, signed from Aldershot last week, spelled relegation for their fellow Kent side.

"Dover were my tips before

they're a very experienced side. They are very strong defensively and they've got forwards who can pinch goals. They are a very hard nut to crack."

Four wins last week, including a 1-0 win at Basildon on Thursday, were vital for Bromsgrove, although injuries to important midfield players, Martin O'Connor and Paul Webb, at Corby Town last Saturday have cast a shadow. "We play well as a team," Hope said. "The players who have come in when needed have not let the side down and I think that's been a big plus for us. One or two lads have remained loyal to us and been prepared to stay part of a squad. We've also got a few players who can

play in several positions, which has to be part of non-League football because of the financial side."

Woking will be presented with the Diadora League trophy at tomorrow's home match against Bishop's Stortford. They clinched the title with a 3-0 win at Windsor and Eton last Saturday and drew 3,073 people for a celebratory homecoming against Kingstonian on Tuesday.

Colchester United travel to Macclesfield Town tonight for the second leg of their Vauxhall FA Trophy semi-final with a 3-0 first-leg lead. Marine, the HFS Loans League side and Witton Albion start the second leg of their semi-final tomorrow at 2-2.

Colchester will be without their Great Britain trio of Jane Sixsmith, Lisa Bayliss and Mandy Pickles, who are in the United States on a pre-Olympic tour, but

ons, who will be competing in the European Cup Winners' Cup next week.

Hightown have had injury problems because of the strains of the county championships and England's training matches in Spain last weekend. Tina Cullen and Carolyn Reid have recovered after their trip to Terrassa and only Chris Cook remains doubtful after a knee operation.

Sutton Coldfield will be without their Great Britain trio of Jane Sixsmith, Lisa Bayliss and Mandy Pickles, who are in the United States on a pre-Olympic tour, but

they feel they have the strength in depth to carry them through.

Their confidence is high, as befits the defending champions.

Strung up with Mum and Dad

Alix Ramsay reports from the finals of the Remington family tennis championships

a father and son and I try not to get competitive with Scott," he said. "Last year playing in the final in Portugal I hurt my back badly. Scott realised and he started to take over on court and you can see an enormous change in him. It's not just his tennis, he is more mature."

Their semi-final opponents were the Somas from London. Hirai is a former doubles champion for the South African Tennis Union, so knows a thing or two about the stresses on court. "The problem is when I first played with my sons I was better than them but now they're getting better than me," he says. "I could never tell my older son, Scott, and Viren, what to do but now with Hitesh we can discuss tactics."

The tactics stood in good

form deficits of 5-1 in the first set and 5-2 in the second before beating the Lloyds 7-6, 7-6. They tried to work the same magic in the final but were just ousted by Ray and Paul Ranson, of Sheffield, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2 in an epic final.

Everyone remembers his or her parents doing or saying the wrong thing in pub-

lic, gaffes that brought not just embarrassment but the end of the world as we knew it during the traumatic teenage years. In front of an eagle-eyed tennis crowd the result can be devastating.

"I try not to say anything," says Durham, the youngest competitor at 13 years of age, with diplomacy, befitting her years. "There are times when one gets more frustrated and annoyed than when playing with someone you don't know," her mother, Yvonne, said, shedding a little more light on the problem.

But in the end the frustration counted for nothing as the Durhams won the mother-and-daughter title, beating the No. 1 seeds, Joyce and Katie Howden, from Leeds, 7-5, 6-2. If they can preserve the fragile family unit they go through it all again in the international finals in May.

RESULTS: Final: Father and son: R and P Ranson (Yorkshire) v H and H Some (Middlesex), 7-5, 5-7, 6-2. Mother and daughter: Y and S Durham (Durham), 7-5, 6-2.

DAVID LLOYD: his son assumed command

Caught up in a magical and revealing world

BY BRIAN CLARKE

Lefty Krey, the famous American angler and casting instructor, tells a wonderful story about a demonstration of fly-fishing that he once gave.

With a single switch of his rod he drove an entire, 30-yard fly-line to its full extent, out on to the grass in front of him. The spectators to either side gasped. With a single back-cast, he then lifted all of the line in front of him out in a straight line on to the grass behind. Another gasp.

He rolled the line to the left and he rolled the line to the right. He executed steipe casts, Z-casts and trick casts of a dozen kinds. Gasp followed gasp followed gasp. Finally, Lefty removed the butt-piece of his rod completely and proceeded to repeat the entire performance using the top half alone. Stunned silence.

"OK," he said after this mesmerising display. "Any one got any questions?"

A pause. Then a man in the crowd stepped forward. "Tell us," he said in a cooing stage whisper, "where did you get the magic rod?"

The story preserves a great piece of humour, and yet it conveys a truth that will be recognised by anyone who writes about fishing, or teaches it, or is perceived in any way at all to be successful at it. By far the most common question that comes through the mail or is asked on the bankside is the one that seeks the short cut; that tries to wrinkle out some imagined piece of magic; that asks the dressing of the "secret" fly.

There are few short cuts in fly-fishing, but there is one. It is a short cut that will save years of mere hopeful presence at the waterside; that will teach a great deal about flies and the ways they might be fished; and that will provide anyone with a serious interest in improving his or her fishing with many hours of added fascination without even leaving home.

It is to make a small aquarium, to stock it with fish and with aquatic insects, and to watch how they behave. It is 21 years ago this year that I made my own such aquarium; and it is 20 years since, by applying what I learned, I saw my catch from lakes increase, season on season, by around 600 per cent.

There is no magic involved and no special knowledge is required. Running water is not necessary because insects that live in still water are in the main similar to those that live in running water. Almost any kind of receptacle can be used and, for what it is worth, my own "aquarium" was a clear plastic take box about 12 inches square and five inches deep, that I fished from a kitchen cupboard.

I simply went along to a nearby gravel pit, placed some sand and silt from its bed into the bottom of the box, put a large stone in the centre to create an island, and then slowly filled the box to within half an inch of its lip.

While the contents were settling, I trawled along the bottom of the lake and among the weeds with my daughter's minnow net, and dumped anything from it that moved into a jam jar. I then sorted out a few of all

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated
Barclays League
Second division

Tranmere v Middlebrough

Third division

Stockport v Exeter

Vauxhall FA Trophy

Semi-final, second leg

Macclesfield (0) v Colchester (3)
(0; first-leg score in brackets)

NEVILLE O'DWYER COMBINATION

Norwich v QPR; Oxford Utd v Crystal

BASS NORTH WEST COUNTIES

League First division: Darwen v Bacup Borough

VICTORY SHIELD: Under-15 Internationals: England v Northern Ireland (at Brighton FC, 7.15).

CARLSBERG NATIONAL LEAGUE

Final: First division play-offs (first of three): Leicester Riders v Worthing Bears

JUNIOR MEN'S INTERNATIONAL: England v Belgium (Sutton in Ashfield, 7.0).

HOCKEY

AEWHA CUP: Semi-final (at Milton Keynes): Sutton Coldfield v Hightown (2-3); Slough v Buxton (4-3).

BASKETBALL

CARLSBERG NATIONAL LEAGUE

Final: First division play-offs (first of three): Leicester Riders v Worthing Bears

OTHER SPORT

BOWLS: English national championships (Merton Morley).

SQUASH RACKETS: Hi-Tec British Open (Wembley Conference Centre).

SWIMMING: Great Britain club team championships (Sheffield).

SNOW REPORT						
Depth (cm)	Conditions	Runs resort	Weather	Temp (5pm)	Temp (7pm)	Last snow fall
FRANCE						
Alpe d'Huez	85 150	good	open	sunny	0	5/4
Chamonix	20 300	mixed	open	fine	0	5/4
Chatelet	20 130	mixed	closed	fine	1	5/4
	(Lower runs at Super Chatelet very poor. Skating at Pre-Les-Joux)					
Flaine	85 225	mixed	open	fine	1	5/4
	(Higher levels still good, well lower down)					
Méribel	20 170	mixed	poor	fine	1	8/4
	(Lower runs suffering. Upper sections remain good)					
Tignes	120 175	good	open	sunny	1	7/4
	(Good skating at all levels)					
AUSTRIA						
Brand</						

ht up in a
ical and
ing world

BRIAN CLARKE

the various life forms I
and placed them into
an aquarium. A couple of spr
et shop to keep the water
vital, a separate bottle
water to top up the aquarium
as the water in it was
and the job was done.

The first test, that of
insects that lake trout
on which so many
ficial flies are modelled
will also disrupt any trout
that lakes might be
with wriggle. Northerns
show aquatic insects
like many of their land-based
brethren - to be say and
often beautiful
tutes

These most likely to
found are also most
dace, freshwater shrimps, larva
and sedges, largely
complete with cases of
and cut leaves, larvae
and pupae, and the
water snail, which for
creep slowly around the
surfaces of the grass
keeping them clean and
gut-free.

The mere act of lifting a
mud from the water
will add flesh and meaning
the Latin names, so the
unnecessarily used in
giving books and all the
much in their common
confusing text, will be
in an instant what the
creatures actually look like
and how awful are their
the smelly, ugly, and
shapeless mud they have
left behind them.

Most of the lawlessness at
major tournaments comes
from groups of independent
supporters who are not mem
bers of the FA's travel club,
which has a membership of
4,500, all of whom have been
screened against lists of
known trouble-makers."

Despite urging everyone to
become members of the travel
club, the 4,000-strong FA
knows that many England
followers, most of them per
sonal

low a simple
home-made
aquarium can
make the secret
of success in
fly-fishing.

European championship plan is revealed

England fans will come under FA's advice in Sweden

By JOHN GOODBODY

THE football authorities
have decided not to finance
an independent advice centre
for the European champion
ship finals in June similar to
the one that was so successful
at the 1990 World Cup finals
which probably helped to
curb hooliganism in Italy.

Instead of supporting a
centre run by the Football
Supporters' Association (FSA),
the Football Association (FA)
will set up its own operation
and has invited both the
FSA and the National Federation
of Supporters Clubs to help staff the offices in
Sweden.

The government and the
FA do not want a separate
advice centre because they
believe it will only encourage
England supporters without
tickets or accommodation to
visit Sweden. An FA spokesman
said yesterday: "It can only
cause complications if other people turn up there."

Most of the lawlessness at
major tournaments comes
from groups of independent
supporters who are not mem
bers of the FA's travel club,
which has a membership of
4,500, all of whom have been
screened against lists of
known trouble-makers."

Despite urging everyone to
become members of the travel
club, the 4,000-strong FA
knows that many England
followers, most of them per
sonal

fectly respectable, will go to
Scandinavia hoping to get
tickets on the "black market".
The FSA believes it is
only reacting to the realities of the
situation.

The FSA would like
£20,000 to fund a staff
centres in Sweden and is now
seeking sponsorship, having
had an application for money
turned down by the Football
Trust. Steve Beauchamp,
the FSA's international officer,
said: "We will definitely
have a presence in Sweden
even if we have to pay for it
out of our own pockets."

Two FSA officials who
visited Sweden last month have
secured an office free of
charge from the local authorities
in Stockholm. They hope to
have another in Malmö, where
England play their opening two matches. After
meetings with representatives of the
organising committee and supporters club, they
distributed leaflets with details of
tickets and accommodation
to their members.

In Italy, the FSA centres
proved invaluable for sup
porters as about 2,000 people
used the services, staffed by
12 volunteers. Three thou
sand guidebooks were distributed.
Football matches were
organised and even blood
was given by FSA members to
help local hospitals.

An independent survey for
YACHTING

Charles is eased out of contention

FROM BARRY PICKTHALL IN HYÈRES, FRANCE

An end to French challenge

FROM BOB ROSS
IN SAN DIEGO

NEW Zealand, quicker on all
but one leg of the course in
the breeze of between eight
and 11 knots, beat Ville de
Paris by the large margin of
3min 30sec of San Diego to
ensure her place in the final of
the America's Cup challenger
elimination series at the expense
of her French opponents.

In the other challenger
race, Chris Dickson's yacht,
Nippon, beat Il Moro di
Venezia, skippered by Paul
Cayard and already certain of
a final place, by 1min 53sec,
after gaining the lead on the
first run.

In the defenders' series,
Dennis Conner's Stars &
Stripes lost her second
successive race, to the Bill
Koch-led syndicate's second
yacht America and has to
win one of her remaining two
races to have a chance of
making the final.

Smith and his crew, who
had to count a good position
yesterday to finish within the
top six nations overall and
thus challenge Smith for the
Olympic berth in a match
race final, was forced down
ten places to nineteenth and
dropped out of the reckoning.

There is nothing in the
rules against such action and
it has been a standing tactic
employed by leading crews at
dinghy championships for as
long as game plans have been
a part of this sport. However,
this did not stop Law, who
was forced to retire after suf
fering a broken spinnaker
halyard while leading the Soling
race, from denouncing

RESULTS: Semi-finals: Challenger: Nippon (C Dickson, Japan) bt Il Moro di Venezia (P Cayard, Fr), 1min 30sec; New Zealand (D Smith, San Diego, USA) bt America (B Koch, New York, USA) 2min 30sec; Progress: New Zealand, 3min 30sec; America (B Koch, San Diego, USA) bt Stars & Stripes (D Conner, Fr), 2min 0sec; Progress points: 1, Nippon (Fr); 2, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 3, Ville de Paris (Fr); 4, New Zealand (USA); 5, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 6, Nippon (Fr); 7, Il Moro di Venezia (Fr); 8, America (USA); 9, New Zealand (Fr); 10, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 11, America (Fr); 12, Ville de Paris (Fr); 13, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 14, Il Moro di Venezia (Fr); 15, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 16, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 17, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 18, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 19, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 20, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 21, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 22, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 23, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 24, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 25, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 26, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 27, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 28, Stars & Stripes (Fr); 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FRIDAY APRIL 10 1992

Wolstenholme overcomes nerves at Augusta

Wadkins takes an early lead with round of 65

FROM MITCHELL PLATTS
 GOLF CORRESPONDENT
 IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GARY Wolstenholme yesterday enjoyed the most memorable round of his career as, alongside Arnold Palmer, he played his first nine competitive holes in 33 strokes on his way to a 72 in the Masters at Augusta National.

Lanny Wadkins, who won the US PGA Championship in 1977, established the early target with a seven-under-par round of 65.

Wolstenholme, aged 31, the Amateur champion, started out on a heavenly morning when there was not even a breath of wind to rustle the towering Georgia pines.

The first hole is as gentle as they come. Wolstenholme, however, is not a long hitter and, from 40 yards behind Palmer, he struck a sound second shot to find the green. He spoiled it by taking three putts. It came as something of a surprise as, after a practice round on Wednesday, Jack Nicklaus said of Wolstenholme that he felt he could make the halfway cut because of the quality of his short game.

At the 2nd and 3rd, Wolstenholme confirmed the wisdom of those words to Palmer and to the large gallery which customarily follows the great man, especially here where he has won four times.

Wolstenholme hit a lovely pitch at the 2nd which spun the ball back to four feet. Palmer, 20 feet away, made his putt for a birdie which, of course, received generous applause. Wolstenholme, too, clapped as he did virtually everything that Palmer played a shot. Then he holed himself for a birdie.

Next Wolstenholme coaxed the ball in from 14 feet for a birdie at the 3rd. He gave himself a four-foot putt for a

CARDS IN THE COMPETITION					
Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	400	4	10	485	4
2	555	5	11	455	4
3	205	4	12	465	5
4	435	4	13	465	4
5	205	3	14	405	4
6	380	4	15	570	5
7	535	5	16	170	4
8	435	4	17	400	4
Out	3,465	36	In	3,440	36
Total yardage: 6,905		Par: 72			

Total yardage: 6,905 Par: 72

birdie at the 7th which he holed via the side door, and advanced with another birdie at the 8th.

Palmer was clearly impressed and Wolstenholme continued to enjoy himself. He salvaged his par at the 9th with the most delicate of chips to four feet from the hole.

The Scot saved par from the back of the 7th with a good chip to two feet. Out in 37, he started back with three successive pars before making a birdie at the 13th.

Steven Richardson and David Feherty, like Montgomerie playing in their first Masters, were out in 35 and 36 respectively. Richardson dropped a shot at the 7th but he had an eagle three at the 8th. Feherty began with 12 successive pars, took seven at the 13th, but had a birdie at the next.

Bernhard Langer had to scramble early on but he was out in 36. He elbowed his way into contention with three successive birdies from the 12th.

Jeff Sluman, the former US PGA champion, became the first player in the history of the Masters to have a hole in one at the fourth. There have been 11 holes in one, five on the 16th, three on the 12th and three on the 6th. Sluman was four under with his.

EALY FIRST-ROUND SCORES: US OPEN: 1. G. Wolstenholme, 69; A. Palmer, 70; B. R. Brown, N. Herd, 71; B. McCallister, 72; P. Jacobsen, B. Gilder, 73; W. Casper, 74; J. Nicklaus, 75; S. Williams, 76; D. Feherty, 74; S. Archer, 75; D. Prult, 75; J. Sturt, 76. * denotes amateur.

More golf, page 36

Medical check for Waqar

Karachi: The Pakistan and Surrey fast bowler, Waqar Younis, is to be flown to London to receive treatment for a stress fracture of the back in an effort to get him fit for the tour of England which starts next month.

Shahid Rafi, secretary of the Board of Control of Cricket in Pakistan, said yesterday that a decision on whether to include the player in the World Cup winner's squad may be made on the basis of medical reports.

Waqar's injury, incurred in the winter series against Sri Lanka, kept him out of the World Cup in Australia and

first South African team to play at Lord's since 1965, when they face MCC in a one-day game on July 19 (Marcus Williams writes).

MCC intend to include players from all over the world for a fixture that will form part of a three-match MCC cricket festival.

The club's other opponents will be the winners of the European Cricket Cup and Scotland. The European competition is to be held at Worksop College, Nottinghamshire, starting on July 13.

1992 fixtures, page 32

Cliff Morgan, the former Wales and British Isles stand-off and a director of CPMA, on Rugby World Cup's commercial future

equal number of youngsters taking up playing rugby in schools and clubs around the country, a reaction which reports suggest is echoed all over the world.

What has been the impact? The World Cup, played in commendable spirit, was also unswervingly stylish and exciting. It is my belief that the directors of the World Cup, the rugby unions throughout the world and everyone who worked on the detail of planning and organising this complex event can nod their heads when recalling the words from the Book of Hosea: "He shall cast forth his roots and his branches shall spread".

That was the aim and the achievement enlarges itself week by week in far-flung corners of the world. Rugby is this weekend, though, members of the International Rugby Football Board meet in Wellington to discuss and then decide the future of the game worldwide: the laws, amateurism, international tours, the return of South Africa to the family and much more. It will also announce the country that will host the Rugby World Cup in 1995. Several have expressed the desire to stage the event, for all understand the colossal interest this tournament stimulates wherever it is played.

The overwhelming opinion in the British Isles and in France is that Rugby World Cup 1991 was one of the greatest sporting festivals, and that the whole thing was a success, with many thousands of people converted to the game and an almost

pared with the 445 at the inaugural event in 1987.

And the reaction of the major sponsors? We have received a response from all quarters, including the chairman of Heinz. Dr Tony O'Reilly, who told me that his company had been absolutely satisfied with its close involvement. Good for the company as well as beneficial to the game.

Steinlager achieved a seven-fold increase in sales in Britain between September and October and Ricoh increased its conversion rate of sales calls into new business by 27 per cent through World Cup promotions. So who can deny that the World Cup was not a remarkably powerful marketing vehicle for those involved?

In appointing my company for the 1993 Rugby World Cup, the board of Rugby World Cup said that we had successfully carried out the commercial programme and met the targets. Our brief was not to exploit or rape the commercial market-place, it was to get the World Cup up to speed as a world occasion and always to bear in mind the twin objectives of income and exposure.

So many people are playing a positive role for they have a strong, deep attachment to the game. Rugby has done well by us and it deserves that we do well by it.



Master stroke: Gene Sarazen, who won at Augusta 57 years ago, gets the 1992 event under way yesterday

Milan coach advises caution

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

FABIO Capello, the AC Milan coach, has warned his unbeaten side against taking victory for granted in its drive for the Italian league football title. Milan, six points clear of Juventus with seven games left this season, should have an easy time against Cremonese, who are facing relegation, on Sunday.

But Capello has advocated caution. "It may be difficult for us because a psychological easing up is possible," he said. "I remember once as a player with Juventus when we lost a five-point lead in four Sundays to Torino, who went on to win the title."

Capello may be without

Frank Rijkaard, his influential Dutch midfield player,

who went down with suspected appendicitis at the end of a training session on Wednesday. The club's medical staff are keeping Rijkaard under close observation before deciding whether he needs an operation.

Juventus may recall Jürgen Kohler, the German central defender, for what should be a relatively simply home game against the bottom side, Ascoli.

Ascoli will be without the suspended Benetti and Piscedda, while two other players, Pierleoni and Aloisi, have been dropped as punishment for an argument on the pitch during the 2-1 home defeat by Internazionale last Sunday.

The Spanish champions, Barcelona, face a testing five days starting on tomorrow. Second in the title race, and one point behind Real Madrid, they travel to Valencia for a difficult league match before hosting Benfica next Wednesday in a decisive European Cup tie to decide who goes through to the final at Wembley on May 20. Barcelona were knocked out of this year's Spanish Cup by Valencia and have not won there for five seasons.

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In France, Marseilles need to beat Montpellier tomorrow to fend off the challenge from their arch-rivals, Monaco, before the two clubs play what could be the deciding match for the league title next week.

The champions will have the advantage of playing at

home tomorrow while Monaco, two points behind them, face a difficult trip to Nantes tonight.

Monaco may also feel weary against Marseilles on April 18, since the team from the principality is still involved in the French Cup and the European Cup Winners' Cup. The travel to Rotterdam to play the second leg of their semi-final against Feyenoord on Sunday.

Real Madrid, the leaders, also play away on Saturday, but their task against the bottom club, Real Mallorca, looks a easier.

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Eintracht Frankfurt, VfB Stuttgart, and Borussia Dortmund, the German sides separated by goal difference at the top of the Bundesliga, all face hard opposition on Wednesday.

Kumar will face an FA Commission to explain his comments about Marseilles at the end of the season, has a personal interest in his side's match against Monaco.

"If Monaco have an interest in me at the end of the season, I'll have an interest in them," he said.

Kumar subsequently wrote to Wiseman to apologise. Last week, Birmingham were given a suspended sentence by the FA of a £50,000 fine and an order to play two games behind closed doors for failing to exercise proper crowd control.

Tonight, Dortmund play

Bates in move to gain time

BY MATTHEW BOND

NEGOTIATIONS between Chelsea and Cabra Estates, the property company that owns Stamford Bridge, continued yesterday as the midnight deadline for Chelsea to pay Cabra £22.85 million passed.

With the deadline out of the way, Cabra is free to begin eviction or winding up proceedings against Chelsea, although neither move would threaten the two remaining home matches that Chelsea have this season.

However, Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman, bought the club more time yesterday when he confirmed that Chelsea's lawyers would appeal directly to the House of Lords for a stay of last week's Appeal Court order requiring Chelsea to buy Stamford Bridge by midnight yesterday.

The House of Lords is in recess and is not due to return until after Easter. As a result it is unclear when Chelsea's appeal would be heard. In the meantime, negotiations are expected to continue.

One sticking point is the position of Fulham, who are due to receive £5 million from Cabra if they vacate Craven Cottage at the end of the season.

Assuming Fulham were to ground-share with Chelsea, part of that money could be used to help raise the £10.13 million in cash that Mr Bates has offered Cabra for SB Property, the Cabra subsidiary that owns Stamford Bridge. Cabra is believed to be unhappy about money it pays to Fulham being used to buy Stamford Bridge.

If Chelsea's lawyers are successful with the appeal, that could step up the pressure on John Duggan, Cabra's chairman.

Notice of an extraordinary general meeting at which Vanbrugh, a private company controlled by Mr Bates and owner of 29.6 per cent of Cabra's shares, is expected to go out next week, with the e-mail following three to four weeks after that.

FA plans centre, page 37
 Non-League review, page 36

League moves replay

BY IAN ROSS

MANY thousands of supporters will be disappointed if the Rumbelows Cup final between Manchester United and Nottingham Forest at Wembley on Sunday requires a replay.

Because the Football League and the Football Association failed to reach agreement on a date for a second game, it will now be staged four days after the season has officially ended, on May 6, at Goodison Park, the home of Everton, a ground which can accommodate only 39,000 people.

The date which the Football League had originally set aside for a replay, April 22, had to be discounted because the clubs involved will be fulfilling outstanding League fixtures during that week.

Attempts by League officials to reschedule a replay for May 4 at Wembley were thwarted when the FA exercised its right to ban any event there in the weeks leading up to its own showpiece, the FA Cup final, on May 9.

"We are very disappointed because it means that the supporters of two of our biggest clubs will suffer if a replay is required," Andy Williamson, the League's assistant secretary, said.

With Hillsborough and Villa Park both unavailable because of ground redevelopment work, the League had little option but to approach Everton.

Cl. The Leeds United manager, Howard Wilkinson, hopes to make Eric Cantona's transfer from the French club, Nimes, permanent next week. Leeds, who made a £100,000 downpayment for February, will now have to pay an additional £800,000.

All Blacks prepare for change

FROM BARRY WOOD IN TOKYO

one can cope with it, he can. As a player, he was a great competitor and his tennis training will help him cope with this situation."

Stefan Edberg, the world's leading player, added his tribute to a man who is regarded as one of the statesmen of the game. "I could not believe it when I heard the news. It's hard to believe that he got the virus through a blood transfusion in 1983. I am sad for him and his family."

"Arthur was a great player.

He had been, and still is, a

great example to all of us inside and outside tennis."

Michael Chang may be too young to remember Ashe's glory days but he appreciated the sadness of the situation.

In London, Ian Barnes, spokesman for the International Tennis Federation, described Ashe as a model professional. "We have tremendous sympathy with Arthur. He has always been a splendid example to young athletes and for a thing like to happen to him especially in these circumstances is disconcerting."

Richard Turner, at No. 8, and Blair Larsen, at No. 10, both go straight into the probables, under the captaincy of Michael Brewster.

Although Grant Fox, the county's leading points scorer, holds his place at stand-off, Bachop presents a clear challenge. Were he to win promotion, he could play alongside his younger brother, Graeme, the All Blacks scrum half. Sunday's teams include another set of brothers, Greg and Matt Cooper, who oppose each

WAX ACTS: The American comedian Ruby Wax is back at the Globe with her punishing attack on middle-class customs.

Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (071-494 5065), tonight, tomorrow, 8.30pm.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:

Daniel Barenboim brings the orchestra to London for the first time as its music director in two concerts which open the London International Opera Festival.

The programme of its first concert is a masterpiece — Beethoven's *Leonore No. 3*, Mozart's *Piano Concerto K453* (with Barenboim as soloist) and Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*. In the second, complemented by John Neumeier's highly effective and personal response to the AIDS crisis, its First Symphony, Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-923 8800), tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm.

ERMONIE: Mark Elder conducts The Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment in a programme of French music, the powerful and unjustly neglected work based on Racine's tragedy *Andromache*. The singers are Anna Caterina Antonini, Gloria Sacchi, Christ Lewin and Bruce Ford.

Quay Concert Hall, Queen's Hall, London SE1 (071-928 8800), Sun, 7.45pm.

START FROM THE BOLSHOI BALLET:

Bolshoi ballerina Natalya Besmertnova is leading a company of 30 dancers on an international tour of the UK.

Dartford and visiting 27 venues until July. Under the direction of Bolshoi director Yuri Grigorovich, the group presents a programme of Bolshoi classics, presented with a selection of diversions.

Orchard Theatre, Home Gardens, Dartford (0222 343333), Sun, 7.45pm.

BACK UP THE PEARLS AND LET THERE BE THE FLOWERS: The art of the salesman: William Gammie's comedy points out the tricks but simplifies deeper issues.

Arts Theatre, 100 Vauxhall Crescent, Aylesbury, MK9 3DD (072-723 5301).

Mon-Sat, mat Sat, 4pm, 12.30pm.

THE COTTON CLUB: An impression of the North's rhythm high on energy, low on story freshness.

Alldryd, The Aldeburgh, WC3 (071-494 5073), Mon-Thurs, Sat, 8pm, mat Wed, 2.30pm, Sat, 4pm.

DEATH AND THE MAIDEN: Juliet Stevenson, Michael Byrne, Bill Paterson superb in Abel Dorfman's Chilean political drama. Best play of 1991.

Deutsches Theater, WC2 (071-923 5122), Mon-Sat, mat, 7.30pm, 1.30pm.

AN EVENING WITH GARY LERNER: Some critics don't look at the fantasies of a frustrated woman married to a soccer nut.

St. James's Theatre, WC2 (071-494 5073), Mon-Thurs, Sat, 8pm, mat, 8.45pm, 1.30pm.

FROM A JACK TO A KING: Witty and stylish version of Macbeth's climb to the top of the world of rock bands.

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THE MADNESS OF GEORGE III: Nigel Hawthorne is very fine as the stricken king in Alan Bennett's intriguing, slightly puzzling play.

Albery, The Aldeburgh, WC1 (071-923 5122), Tues-Sat, 7.45pm, 1.30pm.

MORRY DANCE: A park school puts on a fund-raising show. Tony Monopoly plays a headmistress playing Captain Ahab. Beach music.

Playhouse, Stratford-upon-Avon (071-839 4401), Mon-Thurs, 8pm, Fri, Sat, 8pm, mat, 8.45pm, 1.30pm.

HEARTBURN HOUSE: Pauline Quirke and Verena Reynolds head Trevor Nunn's splendid cast in Shaw's timeless state-of-England drama.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-523 5132).

NEW RELEASES

THE DOCTOR: Called surgeon (Michael Caine) goes under the knife and, after a harrowing operation, finds material, but lively treatment. Director: Randa Haines.

Rankin (071-585 8551) MGM (071-585 8551) West End (071-585 8551).

Tottenham Court Road (071-636 6148) Oxford Cinemas (0285 91566 0455) West End (071-636 91557) Vauxhall (071-732 3321).

FINAL ANALYSIS: Ian Pascall and Helen Mirren are superb in a set of taut, gripping thrillers. Director: John Banister Trott. (071-935 9772) *Whaleys* (071-935 9772).

KIRUCHI: Day in the barren life of a Japanese woman, who has to leave her home to earn money from Japanese come-upon. Director: Kenji Aoyama (ICA (071-936 3647).

MEET THE FREEBIES: Odious *Madame Tussaud* (Julie Potts) is a bit of a nut, but she's a bit of a nut. Director: Peter Jackson (MG M Oxford Street (071-635 0310) MGM Panion Street (071-930 0831).

WEEKEND EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Karl Knight

JOHN MELLENCAMP: Last seen here in 1988, American rocker Mellencamp plays two British dates.

NEC, Birmingham (021-780 4133), tonight, 7.30pm, Wembury Arena, Wembury, MidDevon (061-011 1234), tomorrow, 7.30pm.

THE HIGHWAYMEN: The cream of country comes to town as Johnny Cash teams up with Waylon Jennings, Kris Kristofferson and Willie Nelson. Dates in Birmingham, Sheffield, Dublin and Belfast follow. Wembury Arena (as above), tonight, 7pm.

MARX SPRINGER/SARAH:

SARAH: This piano and viola duo originally came together for street performances as *Up the Flag & Parrot* and *Run Up C.P. Motor*. Decade later, they now provide a more mature, almost classical sound. Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800), tonight, 8pm.

JUAN MARTIN & THE DUELDE: A company of ten flamenco dancers and musicians demonstrate the rhythms, dances and songs of the tradition. Dartford and visiting 27 venues until July. Under the direction of Bolshoi director Yun Grigorovich, the group presents a selection of diversions.

Orchard Theatre, Home Gardens, Dartford (0222 343333), Sun, 7.45pm.

ERMONIE: Mark Elder conducts The Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment in a programme of 30 dances on an international tour of the UK.

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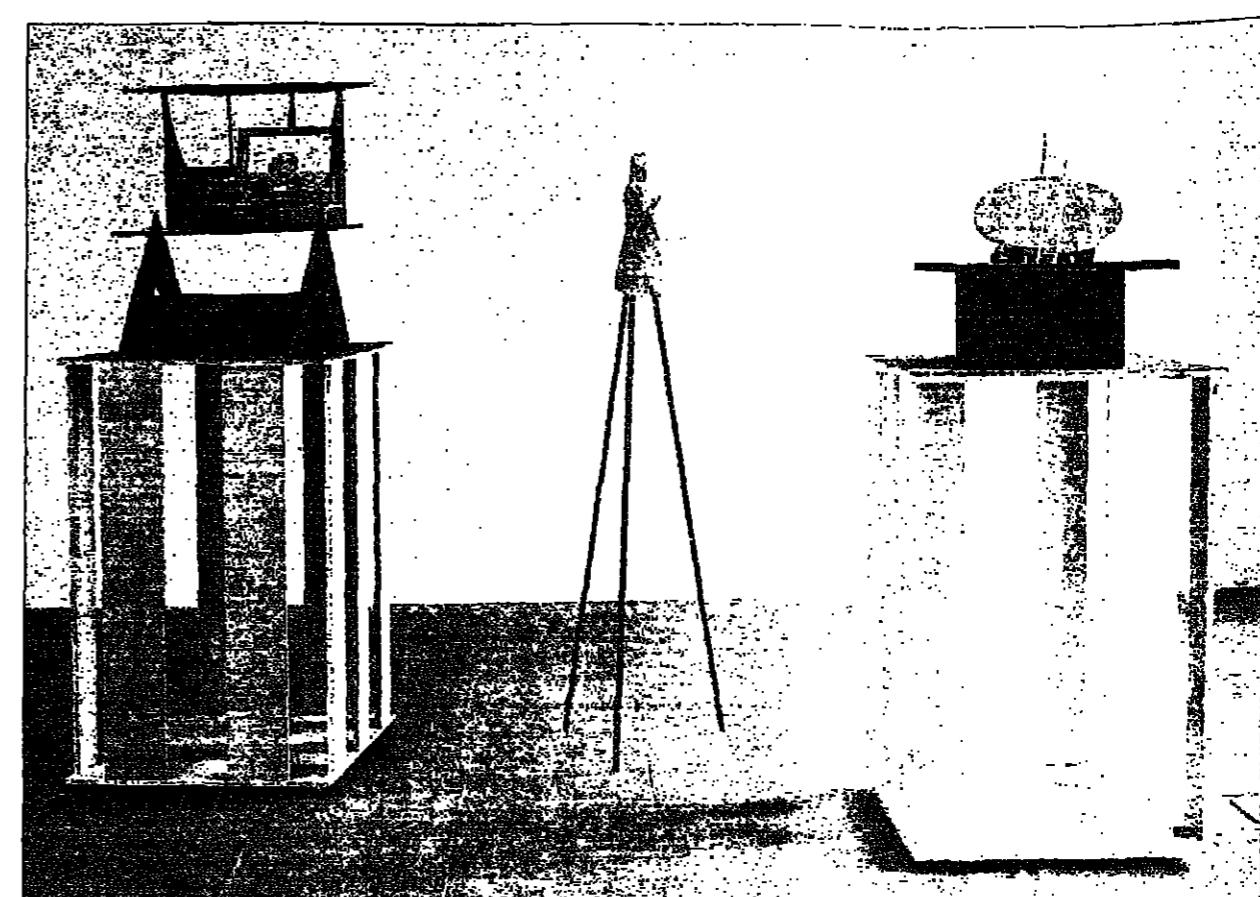
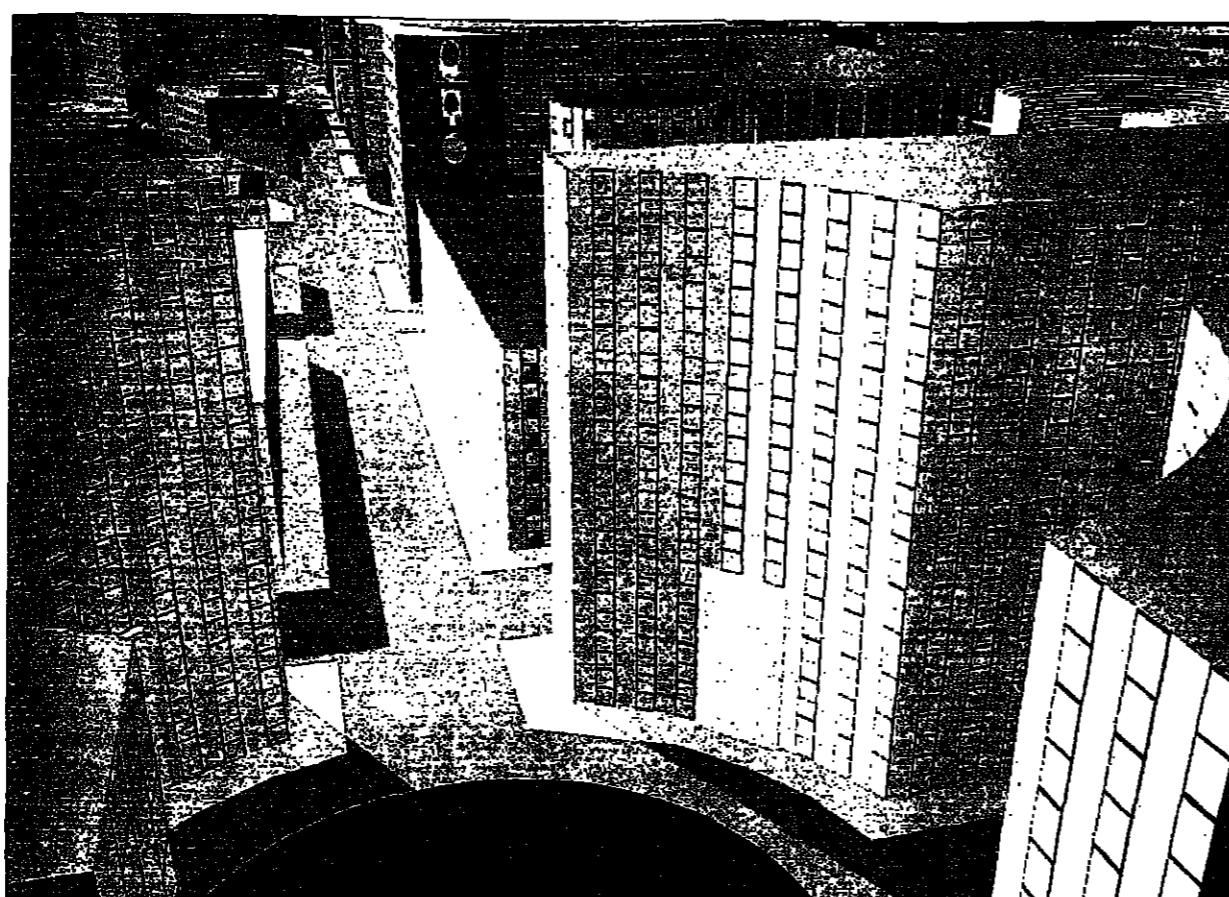
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MARX SPRINGER/SAR

memy



Untitled, 1989 (left) by Matt Mullican, an alienating vista, implying that "architecture organises society with remote, impersonal efficiency" and Untitled, 1985 by Thomas Schütte, "a playful absurdity worthy of Miró"

Soon after the advent of the 20th century, artists with widely differing viewpoints became obsessed by their architectural surroundings. Since most of them lived in cities, the urban scene dominated the work they produced. Some, like the Italian Futurists, saw the metropolis as a powerhouse and lauded its energy. Others, such as Mondrian, reduced the structure of buildings to the same austere, disciplined geometry as the language in their own pared-down paintings.

By no means all these pre-1914 artists regarded architecture in a positive light. Think of de Chirico, whose eerily deserted piazzas are suffused with melancholy and frustration. Or Ludwig Meidner, appalled yet fascinated by an Expressionist vision of the modern city shuddering under the impact of seismic spasms. But what unites these disparate painters is the intensity of their involvement, fired by a belief that the built environment deserved to play a central role in their challenging art.

Judging by the Serpentine Gallery's international exhibition, which brings together 11 contemporary artists who employ architectural references, the same fundamental interest remains widespread as the end of the century approaches. Differences in

emphasis are, however, evident at once.

No paintings can be found in a show devoted to sculpture, installation and photography. Nor do many of the participants depict urban surroundings as directly as their predecessors. Images of facades are hard to find, and in their place a more oblique, fragmented approach plays with our expectations at every turn.

Take the Iranian-born Siah Armajani, whose elaborate construction provides the show with its intriguing title. Like nothing else in Tennessee, the words come at the end of Wallace Stevens's poem *Anecdote of the Jar*, incorporated in the Armajani sculpture as blocks of type ready for the printing press.

The poem describes how Stevens, having placed a jar on a Tennessee hill, realised that the tall, round object tamed the encircling wilderness and "took dominion everywhere". But Armajani makes no attempt to illustrate its commanding presence in the rest of his sculpture. He builds an abstract cluster of wood, aluminium and stained-glass forms above, and they

suggest doors, windows or shutters rather than the "grey and bare" container perched on Stevens' eminence.

A similar leaning towards country rather than town might seem to lie behind Dan Graham's exhibit. Placed on the lawn outside the gallery, it juxtaposes steel-framed sheets of glass with neat rows of blue Lawson cypress trees. Their foliage provides shelter for anyone sitting on the bench in the centre, but this air of rural serenity is disrupted by the perceptual confusion which Graham generates in the glass.

Two-way mirrors offer arresting reflections even as they supply indistinct evidence of other visitors and the parkland behind. A continually teasing labyrinth is created here, and its connections with the

mirrored complexity of glass office buildings indicate that Graham's starting point probably rests in urban experience after all.

Matt Mullican, who displays large-format colour transparencies, "duratrans", in light boxes inside the gallery, focuses unequivocally on the city. Deploying garish computer-generated colour, which may owe something to the brilliant light of his native California, he presents a disturbingly uninhabited world of multi-storey blocks, empty boulevards and even a domed, temple-like edifice in pillar-box red.

Despite their functional appearance, Mullican's alienating vistas do not refer to real places. They were never meant to be built and

imply instead that architecture organises society with remote, impersonal efficiency.

There is no room, in such a spotless but desecrated locale, for the people who might give it life. They are banished as firmly as in Julian Opie's nearby painted wood structure, which seems at first to encourage exploration of its maze-like passages. *White on the outside* and coloured within, this coldly perverse work ends up rebuffing investigation altogether. The passages, too narrow to be walked through, finally promote a painful awareness of exclusion.

Humanity no longer has a role to play in this clinical setting and a residual sense of vacancy runs through an elaborate contribution by Langlands and Bell. The sources they rely on for *Iweta*, where ten

immaculate models of architectural plans are joined in a white-lacquered frieze could hardly be more diverse. Olivetti's headquarters hovers above a welfare centre, while a machine tool factory hangs alongside multiple family houses for workers.

Whatever their function, and differences in layout, the delicately constructed wood reliefs all end up as testaments to social control. Even a combined community hall and restaurant looks unsentimental, divorced from the needs of the people for whom it was designed.

At last, a solitary figure is discernible in the centre of Thomas Schütte's enigmatic contribution. But this strange, gaunt presence, precariously balanced on a tripod and swathed in rudimentary fabric, remains divorced from the two flanking parts of the sculpture.

Here packing-case structures act as plinths for painted models reminiscent of stage-sets. Ladders lead nowhere while a colossal red fruit presides over a landscape, as Schütte conjures up his own universe with a playful absurdity worthy of Miró.

The entire ensemble seems fragile and could easily be broken by a couple of blows from the real axe lodged so aggressively in the rough planks of Lüder Gerdes's exhibit. By contrast his axe with a flimsy little building on the other side of the work, Gerdes appears to be commenting that architecture relies on the decimation of natural resources. But his intentions remain obscure and I much preferred the deceptively plain-spoken contributions of Gerdes's fellow countryman, Jürgen Albrecht.

From the outside, his three thin, horizontal wall-pieces could hardly look duller. In grey cardboard, they resemble dour resumés of minimalist concerns. All this uncompromising restraint, however, acts as a foil for the quiet revelations inside each of Albrecht's pieces.

They open at one end, letting visitors peer inside. Subtly placed incisions in the cardboard allow bars of soft, paper-filtered light to irradiate these otherwise dark corridors. The effect is astonishingly seductive, re-enacting with the simplest of means the profound gratification which real architectural interiors can provide.

• Like nothing else in Tennessee, *Manipulation* at the Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (01-7402 6075), daily 10am-6pm, until April 26. Admission free

Building on speculation

GALLERIES: LONDON

Richard Cork reviews a show by 11 artists whose work both employs and implies references to architecture

THEATRE

And next week, Manchester

Jeremy Kingston meets Alain Boublil, the lyricist half of a team that created the musicals *Miss Saigon* and *Les Misérables*, whose success is now almost worldwide



Boublil: *Jesus Christ Superstar* was a turning point

The door bursts open and Alain Boublil hurtles in, hot foot from Paris where he has been taking another look at the French production of *Les Misérables*, theatrical phenomenon of our time. Since 1985 this operatic pageant of life and death on the barricades, for which he wrote the book and original French lyrics, and Claude-Michel Schonberg the music, has swept round the world.

Productions have been mounted in unprettier countries, and triumphed everywhere except in Sweden. Is it 20 productions? Thirty? If not yet 30, it eventually will be, as Boublil and his partners, with Cameron Mackintosh the guiding force, tick off the cities yet to be visited by the wide-eyed wulf gazing out from a tricolour. Next week it is the turn of Manchester, where a production that already carries £4 million in advance bookings opens at the Palace Theatre. At the Palace Theatre in London the show still plays to capacity in its seventh year.

The hub of this worldwide enterprise is Mackintosh's offices in Bloomsbury. Boublil closes the front door, nods to the women at the desk and leads the way to a room on the top floor. He speaks rapidly, with a precise, elegantly inflected accent that might have made him a recording star in the days when a French accent was the royal route to an Englishwoman's heart. On the walls hang colour prints of mobs wielding sticks which, he quickly points out, illustrate the French Revolution that everyone knows about, whereas the revolution Victor Hugo brought into his novel *Les Mis* is the one of 1830.

However, that better-known revolution was the subject of the first musical Boublil and Schonberg wrote together. "I was in New York and I saw *Jesus Christ Superstar*, which suddenly showed me that the

musical theatre was not in the hands of the old American geniuses telling American stories. The show I was seeing — 'they are wonderful' — was saying to myself, 'but there is nothing for me there, I don't relate.'

"I could see there was something different in *Jesus Christ Superstar*. The people behind that show had opera, classical and pop roots. The way the music was written and the way the lyrics were written was coming from a world that was the same as the world I was coming from, and the world Claude-Michel was coming from."

"Suddenly it was not the typical American musical with a dance routine in the middle, and with an American setting, and with a jazzy score. It was not something that only the Americans could do. This was

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After 20 minutes of the record he was convinced of the musical's theatricality. Then began the discussions that led to the creation of the second version with the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, directed by Trevor Nunn and John Caird.

"*Les Misérables* took ten years to become its London version and it is still growing. Herbert Kretzmer, who has written the English lyrics, says they are one-third a translation of my French lyrics, one-third a loose adaptation, where he is following the emotion, and the third is what we can call a new creation.

"Songs such as 'Stars' and 'Valjean's 'Bring him Home' did not exist in the first French version and were directly written in English. So for the new French production, which is now in Paris, I have been altering my own first songs, translating Herbie's songs into French, and I have been changing and creating new things in a few scenes which are now — and his voice becomes that of a conjurer bringing yet another rabbit from the hat — 'being translated by Herbie back into English and will be in Manchester.'

An altered song for the young Eponine will not be included, but perhaps this will arrive later, as the Manchester changes are incorporated into the London production, or into productions elsewhere.

Copenhagen, Prague and Madrid will be seeing the show for the first time this year and the film version is already being prepared. Perhaps even Stockholm will be offered a second chance.

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TELEVISION REVIEW

Comic relief in triple measure

blob to scamper round Fleischer's studio.

Yet it was a genuine pleasure to see an old-fashioned conceit resurrected with such excellent timing and verve.

The soundtrack played a crucial role, from the squelches

that accompanied the little man's games with some split red paint to a symphony of thuds, squishes and boings.

At the end of the battle, the man chambered free of his manipulator's wastepaper basket and stood briefly on the edge with a "Howzat!" smile: an uncertain finish, although unless you go for some Tom and Jerry brouhaha, ending carousals have never been easy.

Fleisches, a bright new tal-

ent, has grasped early the virtues of simplicity. Not so Ken Lidster, whose clay animation *Balloon* — the recent winner of the Bafta award for best animated short — tied itself in knots chasing a contrived story with a fussy array of styles.

First came a piroqueting girl, with cut squiggles of yellow hair and an adored red balloon. Then up popped an evil, cackling black-and-white clown, who carried away her pride and joy to a land of Heath Robinson torture machines. The girl ventured in pursuit, became trapped and was rescued by — you guessed right, dear reader. Technically, Lidster has much to offer,

though he needs to stop showing off. A clean break from claustrophobic whimsy would help, too.

Peter Lord's *Adam*, a Bafta nominee, gave us another barrage of soundtrack squelches and another battle between creator and created. In place of the gloved hand in *Manipulation* came the live-action hand of God, plonking down a bewildered clay homo sapiens atop the earth's globe. Unlike its famous *Aardman Animation* stablemate *Creature Comforts*, no dialogue adorned this droll clay figure; in its place came over-insistent music, poking us in the ears.

Lord's pleasant fun and games reached an absurd anti-climax when God scooped out some clay, fashioned a mate and set down not Eve but a blinking penguin. *Adam*'s face fell, but he decided to make the best of things. On election night, what else can you do?

GEOFF BROWN

CLASSICAL MUSIC

There's no substitute for a party

The price on my ticket for the *Philharmonia Orchestra* concert last Monday read £35. The original justification for such a figure. Carlo Maria Giulini, was, unfortunately, indisposed and Yevgeny Svetlanov was the substitute conductor.

Most at home in the Tchaikovsky which constituted the first half, Svetlanov nevertheless did nothing very remarkable with the Polonaise from *Eugene Onegin*, scarcely moving a muscle. Admittedly, there is nothing very remarkable you can do with the piece anyway, except to play it fast and crisp, which is, it seems, the way Svetlanov likes most things.

After this opener we were given Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 2, "Little Russian". The same applied: a perfectly acceptable, brightly coloured, taut and generally brisk performance.

Svetlanov and Debussy, however, is a mixture to be relished like fish and chips and fine Burgundy. Both have their appeal, but not together. In the *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune* one was forced quickly to understand that for Svetlanov Debussy cannot stand still and rely on its own atmosphere. For all the technically excellent playing on display (particularly from the principal flautist Kenneth Smith) and despite the innate

richness of ensemble, the work seemed hurried, its colours clumsily blended, its phrases insufficiently languid for the lazy haze of a summer's afternoon to be conveyed convincingly by them.

And just the same overurgency and inability to allow the music its proper context disfigured the mystery and majesty of *La Mer*. Climaxes, for instance that at the end of the first piece, "De l'aube à midi sur la mer", ended with the excitement of a fireworks display, rather than with the natural power Debussy intended.

Conductor and music were more at one the following evening, when the London Sinfonietta's latest contribution to the 1911-1920 sector of Simon Rattle's "Towards the Millennium" series took the form of a party at which the pieces invited represented a wide cross-section of styles and intentions. Rattle himself was absent, by force of design rather than of fate, but Oliver Knussen staked his own claims of conducting excellence with a lively and lucid account of Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony to launch the evening. At the other end of the concert, Manuel de Falla's *El amor brujo* proved an equally friendly guest, with the mzze Mary King relishing the chance to show off her dark, chesty Iberian manner

again was with an antithesis, the atmospheric excess of Charles Ives's "Washington's Birthday", with its complex soundscape of sustained, weird string chords, its jew's harps, its tumbling, ghostly reminiscences of famous old tunes, its brash climaxes. And you could not hold such a party without asking that most versatile of guests, Stravinsky, so room was found for Shelton to sing elegantly with a small mixed chamber group, the Three Japanese Lyrics of 1912 and the Two Poems of Balmont of 1911, music whose refinement was as far away from *The Rite of Spring* as you could get.

STEPHEN PETTITT

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Bricks, bullets and Beirut

Parts of the city once known as "the Paris of the Middle East" are to be razed for redevelopment. Can the spirit of old Beirut survive? Adam Kelliher reports

Where the war-blasted remains of downtown Beirut meet the Mediterranean sits the planned site of the city's renaissance: a looming, smelly peninsula of garbage.

The outcrop along the sweeping bay in which once rested one of the world's most elegant cities is expanded daily with contributions by municipal dump trucks. None of this inspires much attention at the adjacent St George's Motor Yacht Club, where the smart set strut, carouse and waterski.

"Half of us have money and half don't, and I am in the right half," said an affluent car salesman named Abed, as he languorously viewed nearby rag pickers from his sunbed. "Lebanon is the only country in the world where if you want to do anything, you can do it. Everything has a price tag."

In line with these principles, the fragrant mountain of refuse is to be transformed into prime real estate. It will be the starting point of a grandiose civic vision to erase within a decade the physical results of the 16 year long civil war that Syria forced to an end in October 1990. The downtown area, a basin in the inner city that was once a hazardous domain for snipers and their targets, is being razed by bulldozers and dynamite, despite opposition by various groups to the reconstruction strategy.

A lot of imagination is needed to see the heart of Beirut re-acquiring its sobriquet, the Paris of the Middle East. The place is more akin to post second world war Dresden. The green line marking the sectarian divide between Muslim west and Christian east sliced straight through the inner city. Alternative wartime capitals arose on either side of the divide, but none managed to supplant the contested heart of the city.

By every account, old Beirut was a magnificent city, of stone-arched alleys and red-roofed mansions. Ottoman fountains and

grand civic buildings in the best French imperial style. The grandeur was largely the result of profitable European trade with Syria after France pledged to protect Lebanese Christians in 1861. More disastrous than the war's physical damage, was the loss of what Beirut's heart represented.

The city was the grand melting pot of the Levant, where Druze, Maronite Christians, Shia Muslims, Armenians, anyone in fact, worked and lived and overcame tribal and religious rivalries.

Today, the two square mile swathe of destroyed inner city is caught in a strange time warp of 1973, with movie posters, advertisements and fixtures dating from the year the futile business began. Within the endless blocks of blasted boutiques, department stores, restaurants and offices are a labyrinth of firing positions from which rival gunmen blazed away at each other.

"You see over there," said Noor Mohammad, a taxi driver, gesturing to a blitzed alleyway, "that was the Kit Kat Club, where we used to dance. Down further was the red light district, where the sailors would go. You cannot imagine how beautiful it all once was."

The new vision of Beirut looks something like Docklands with palm trees. Under a plan forwarded by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), and backed by a coterie of property developers, politicians and cronies of the Syrian-installed government, the city will largely be bulldozed into the sea on top of the rubbish dump. This man-made piece of seaside property would be shaped into an 800,000 square metre island and sold to the private sector. These funds would be used to pay the estimated US\$350 million required for new streets, water, power and communications.

With this civic infrastructure in place, ensuing reconstruction will be at the mercy of investor confidence. The CDR says US\$12 billion has been pledged by various property magnates. Instrumental is the involvement of Rafik Hariri, a Lebanese billionaire enriched by projects in Saudi Arabia, who wants to be known as the man who resurrected Beirut. His aides say Mr Hariri has spent US\$20 million in feasibility studies.

Should full-scale redevelopment commence, facilities will include a 40-storey world trade centre, a concert hall, a national library, a cultural palace, and a marina.

Officials say they wish to preserve some of old Beirut. The plan includes restoration of stable buildings of architectural merit, namely the old souks, the ornate facades of the old banking district, and importantly, mosques and churches. Architectural styles have yet to be finalised, but the outcome will certainly be modernist.

The goal is highly ambitious for a city known more for random death. Everything could be suddenly stuck by the Middle East peace process unravelling: Christian, Palestinian or Hezbollah adventurism; or a power struggle in Syria if President Hafez Assad's mortality

is proven. Henri Edde, the project director, is calling for prompt action before squatters take residence in the inner city's ruins. Legions of homeless have overrun districts near the airport, preventing large scale redevelopment.

"I can't accept the attitude of wait and see. We have to force our own destiny," says Mr Edde, a respected architect who has designed several large modernist buildings in Lebanon. "If people will not invest, Beirut will remain as it is."

That the ultimate conquerors of one of the world's most bitterly contested stretches of real estate are not ambitious warlords but rapacious property developers may be a fitting end to the war. But rebuilding is fraught with the same divisions that caused the fratricide.

Many Christians hold property deeds for the devastated zone. Their opposition to the CDR is near uniform, mostly because they con-

sider the council tainted by its linkage to the Syrians.

"The project will alter the sensitive demographic balance of the strategic downtown area that lies between east and west Beirut," warned Rima Tarabay, of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia.

Property owners will have to accept shares in a real estate company appropriating property to carry out the scheme. Compensation will be set by government evaluation committees, a move Mr Edde says is crucial if investors are

not to be scared away by excessive tenancy rights.

One of the most vehement opponents is Yvonne Lady Cochrane, the widow of an Irish lord whose profits as a merchant enabled him to purchase vast chunks of pre-war east Beirut.

Lady Cochrane lives in a gothic chateau set in a vast garden overlooking Beirut port. Its grandeur matched by an air of decay. A sweeping external staircase is cracked and chipped, patches on inside walls show where oil paintings were once displayed.

Lady Cochrane, a polyglot of Italian descent, believes that the CDR's plans are merely a way to "speculate at our expense. The whole country would theoretically be owned by a company. Can you imagine such a thing? There will be a revolution when people realise that their property has been taken and the shares are worthless."

Mr Edde counters that pleasing everyone in Lebanon has never

been easy. He thinks the plan will prove the intentions of Syria, which presumably wants Beirut revived so Lebanon can again start making more money for Damascus.

Much of the opposition is because landlords wish away the war, and want nothing less than compensation at a 1975 property price adjusted to subsequent inflation. Investment pledges have mostly come from Sunni Muslims, such as Mr Hariri, but the plan gets little backing from Shia Muslims, who largely live in Beirut's southern ghettos and justly believe they are given scant attention by the government. The Druze, the other major clan, also have misgivings.

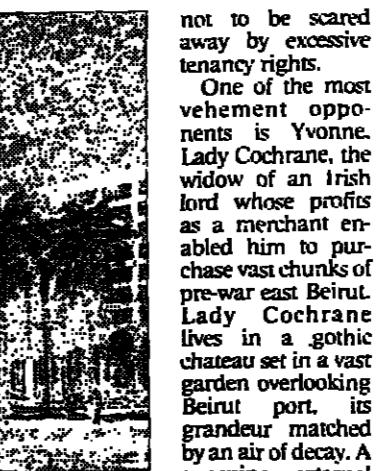
Despite the volley of complaints, the combination of the Syrians and the high level patrons backing the scheme virtually guarantees its progress.

Whatever the outcome, one civic fixture that will survive is the monument in Martyrs Square for nationalists hanged by Ottoman rulers during the first world war. Like everything else in downtown Beirut, the bronze statues have been punched through with bullets and shrapnel.

Perhaps if the physical evidence of more recent bloodshed is erased, bitter memories may also recede.



War remains: the Martyrs Square statue for nationalists hanged by Ottoman rulers and (below) an artist's impression of plans for a palm-lined downtown Beirut



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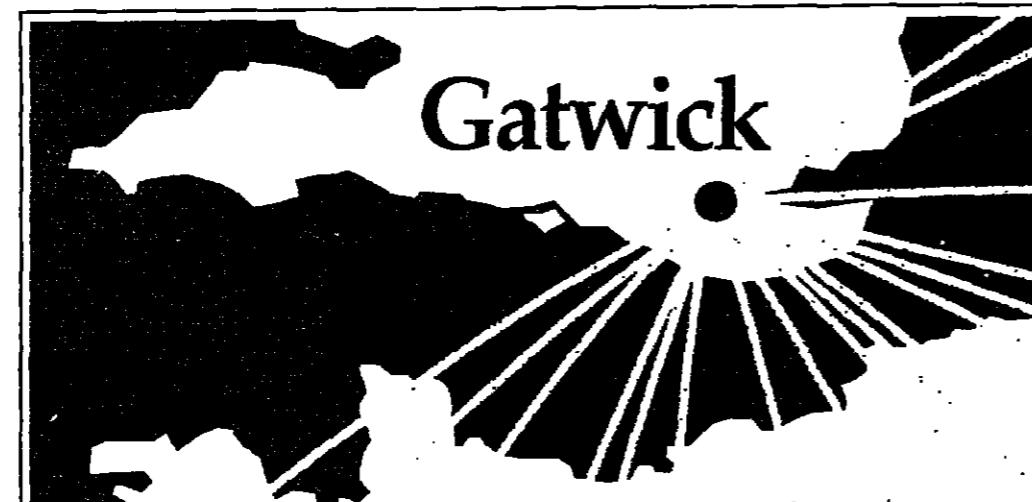
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Remains to be decided

Silvia Lucking desperately wanted her ashes scattered on the big wheel at Blackpool. "We had to do it when no one was looking because we knew we wouldn't get permission," says her daughter, Rachel, who with her sisters was determined to honour her mother's decision when she died. "We only scattered a few and at first we couldn't stop laughing but then the wind blew the ashes out over the sea and it was really very beautiful. I think it helped bring us all closer together."

The Romans built mausoleums for them and the Hindus cast them onto the waters of the holy Ganges in Varanasi but in modern Britain finding somewhere to scatter the ashes of a loved one can still be difficult.

Some Sikhs in Yorkshire have decided they would like to scatter the ashes of their dead on the waters of the River Wharfe at Wetherby, near Leeds. According to Prem Singh Duggal, of the Sikh Temple in Chapeltown, the river would make an ideal resting place. "At the moment we have nowhere special to us. We want to have a proper site so all our families can pay their last respects, with a jetty so that they can easily get to the middle of the water, and provisions for the relatives. I think it would be very beautiful to have one's ashes scattered on these tranquil waters," he says. Local residents are less poetic. There is a picnic area near the site and some people are concerned about stray ashes, according to a spokesman for Leeds council. Others are worried about river pollution and some just find the whole idea macabre.

Three quarters of Britons now go up in smoke, but few of their relatives seem to know what to do with their remains. Cremation laws require that the disposal of remains is determined by the person who organises the cremation. Most want to leave the ashes with the crematorium and they are then scattered or buried in a garden of remembrance or in a local cemetery. Only a few people have specific requests and then they need to get the consent of the landlord of the land on which they wish to scatter or the National River

Authority if they wish to cast the ashes on a river, unless they are prepared to go out three miles to sea.

Football pitches, the running posts at Aintree and Lords cricket ground (for those who are honorary life members) are popular spots. Jason Edwards's father was a keen fisherman and when he died his son scattered his ashes over the Thames in Oxfordshire. "He hadn't made any plans before he died," says his son. "He admits that many of his family disagreed." Susan Croslan, in her biography of her husband Tony Croslan, the former Labour foreign secretary, explains the difficulties of scattering her husband's ashes over the North Sea while a gale was blowing and the boat was filling with water. "Each handful that I threw into the sea was returned by the gale", she wrote. Eventually she had to throw in the whole urn.

David Adams believes that people should not be deterred from scattering ashes and should not be too squeamish. He spent four years training to be registrar of the cemeteries and crematorium department for Southend borough council. "If scattered liberally, ashes are nutritious for the soil and are totally safe, all they are are calcinated bones," he says. "They are also environmentally sound because they do not take up any room and return nutrients to the soil. The bodies go in at 1,000 degrees centigrade so I can guarantee the ashes are sterile and they

do not give off an odour." About 2 per cent of Mr Adams's clients decide to scatter the ashes somewhere original. Mr Adams feels that people don't like to think about the remains while they are still grieving and many relatives decide only later that they might like to scatter the ashes somewhere else. By this time it is normally too late. After a month, many crematoria have planted the ashes in gardens of remembrance and a licence from the Home Office is needed to dig them up. If people do want to keep the ashes, Mr Adams will send them in a sealed plastic case by recorded delivery.

Janet Haddington, the chair of the National Association of Bereavement Services, feels that scattering the ashes has a therapeutic effect on the bereaved. "Many of the bereaved leave it up to the crematorium and are left disgruntled and unhappy," she says. "Then when they want to, they can't find the rosebush under which their deceased was buried or they are too embarrassed to ask. Those who take their ashes with them and scatter them in memorable places usually recover more quickly."

One Asian woman, Ms Haddington, keeps her husband's ashes for a year to comfort her and then took them to India and scattered them on the Ganges; another family took the ashes of their father, who had been a lorry driver, and scattered them on the Great North Road. "You have to make sure there is agreement on the place and it is not a good idea to keep the ashes at home for too long otherwise they can become like a shrine," Ms Haddington says. She would like her ashes scattered over the Yorkshire Dales.

No one will ever outdo Queen Artemisia. When her husband, Mausolus, a satrap of Caria in Asia Minor, died in 353 BC, she built a monument to house his ashes at Halicarnassus which was so splendid that it was regarded by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. She was also said to have kept a few to sprinkle on her wine every evening as a tribute to his memory.

ALICE THOMSON



Burning issues: traditional scattering of ashes on water

blowing and the boat was filling with water. "Each handful that I threw into the sea was returned by the gale", she wrote. Eventually she had to throw in the whole urn.

David Adams believes that people should not be deterred from scattering ashes and should not be too squeamish. He spent four years training to be registrar of the cemeteries and crematorium department for Southend borough council. "If scattered liberally, ashes are nutritious for the soil and are totally safe, all they are are calcinated bones," he says. "They are also environmentally sound because they do not take up any room and return nutrients to the soil. The bodies go in at 1,000 degrees centigrade so I can guarantee the ashes are sterile and they

Hearsay from drug buyers inadmissible

Regina v Kearley

Before Lord Griffiths, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Ackner, Lord Oliver of Aylmer and Lord Brown-Wilkinson [Speeches April 8]

Evidence of telephone calls and calls in person to the appellant's house asking for drugs had been irrelevant or inadmissible as hearsay.

The House of Lords, Lord Griffiths and Lord Brown-Wilkinson dissenting, so stated in allowed an appeal by Alan Robert Michael Kearley from the Court of Appeal [Criminal Division] (Lord Justice Lloyd, Mr Justice Schiemann and Mr Justice Jowitt [1990] 93 Cr App R 222), who on November 29, 1990, had dismissed his appeal against conviction at Bournemouth Crown Court Judge Best and a jury on counts of possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply, contrary to section 5(3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (counts 6), and possession of a controlled drug, contrary to section 5(2) (counts 7 and 8).

Mr Michael de Navarra, QC and Mr John Aspinall for the appellant; Miss Ann Goddard, QC and Mr Roger Shawcross for the Crown.

Lord ACKNER said that the appeal was concerned essentially with count 6, which had concerned a relatively small quantity of amphetamine not so much as to give rise in itself to the inference that the appellant was a commercial supplier.

The appellant had given no evidence at his trial but in interviews with the police had consistently denied having anything to do with the supply of drugs. His case at trial had been that such drugs as had been found in his home had not been there with his knowledge.

The issue on count 6 relevant to the appeal had been whether, assuming that he had been in possession of the amphetamine, he had been in possession of it with intent to supply it to others.

The evidence sought to be given, and to which unsuccessful objection had been made at the trial, had been, in the terms of the question certified by the Court of Appeal as raising a point of law of general public importance, an oral request for drugs to be supplied by the appellant, which request had been [i] not spoken in the presence of the appellant; [ii] or in the appellant's hearing; [iii] or by a person called as a witness.

The certified question enquired whether such evidence might be given, not for the purpose of establishing the truth of any fact narrated by the words of the request but for the purpose of inviting the jury to draw an inference from the fact that the words had been spoken that the appellant was a supplier of drugs.

The circumstances in which the certified question related had arisen had been that, following the appellant's arrest and when he had been either not at his home or not within earshot, a number of telephone calls had been made to his home that had been answered by the police in which the caller had enquired whether he could speak to "Chippie", the appellant.

Cross on Evidence (7th edition 1990) p42] stated: "An assertion

lant's nickname, and asked to be supplied with drugs.

Later, while the police had still been on the premises, a number of persons had arrived at the house, some with money, also asking to be supplied with drugs.

It was those requests that certain police officers had been allowed to remain in evidence. None of those who had made the enquiries was called by the prosecution.

Each of those requests had, of course, been evidence of the state of mind of the person making the request. He had wished to be supplied with drugs and had thought that the appellant would so supply him. It had not been evidence of the fact that the appellant had supplied or could or would supply the person making the request.

But the state of mind of the person making the request had not been an issue at the trial. Accordingly, evidence of his request had been irrelevant and therefore inadmissible.

Miss Goddard had maintained that the evidence of the requests for drugs to be supplied by the appellant had tended to show that the premises on which the relevant request had been made were being used as a source of supply of drugs and that the supplier that is, that the person who had been supplying the drugs, was the appellant.

His Lordship could see no basis in logic or principle for validity contending that an additional request or requests would fundamentally have altered the situation.

The request or requests had contained neither an express nor an implied assertion that the person making the enquiry had obtained drugs either from the premises or from the appellant in the past or had been told by the appellant, or his duly authorised agent, that he, the appellant, would satisfy his requirements for drugs if he phoned or called at the premises.

What was sought to be done was to use the oral assertion, even though it might be an implied assertion, as evidence of the truth of the proposition asserted. That the proposition was asserted by way of necessary implication rather than expressly could not, to his Lordship's mind, make any difference.

The object of tendering the evidence would be to establish the truth of what was contained in the statement. That was precisely what the rule prohibited.

Lord BRIDGE, agreeing with Lord Ackner and Lord Oliver, said that he knew of no principle that could be applied to render evidence of many requests admissible if the evidence of each one, considered separately, would not be.

Of course, he appreciated the probative force of a plurality of requests, but the probative force of hearsay evidence in particular circumstances had never afforded a ground for disregarding the hearsay rule.

Lord OLIVER, agreeing the appeal should be allowed, added

Drinking after accident

DPP v Lowden

Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Waterhouse [Judgment April 21]

Once justices had been given clear evidence from an expert as to the amount of alcohol necessary to cause a particular driver to exceed the legal limit and had been given plausible evidence as to the quantity of alcohol consumed after the occurrence of an accident, it was then open to them, in spite of the fact that apparent discrepancies remained unexplained, to find that the defendant had discharged the burden of proof necessary to establish a defence under section 15(3) of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when dismissing a prosecution appeal against the dismissal by Taunton Justices of a

charge against Anthony Gibbon Lowden of driving with excess alcohol, contrary to section 5 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

Mr Simon Morgan for the prosecution; Mr John Ungley for the defendant.

Mr MOHAMAD JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that while travelling along the M5 a wheel of the defendant's motorist's car had been dislodged and was being鸣led. It had troubled his Lordship but the justices' decision that the defendant had discharged the burden of proof with the adequate expert assistance that they had received.

Lord Justice Lloyd delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Blyth Dunton for CPS Taunton; Dodson Harding, Taunton.

Justices had had no guidance from experts from which they could draw the conclusions that the defendant had discharged the burden required under section 15(3).

The justices' description of the difference between the amount necessary to form the basis of a charge and that described by the defendant as being minimal, had troubled his Lordship but the justices' decision that the defendant had discharged the burden was none the less open to them on the evidence that the adequate expert assistance that they had received.

On returning home the defendant had consumed alcohol and, on being questioned by police as to the amount, had indicated by reference to a glass number. The number in question and expert witnesses for both sides were present at the hearing.

In DPP v Singh [1988] RTR 209, where there had been a similar set of circumstances, the

Mr MOHAMAD JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that while travelling along the M5 a wheel of the defendant's motorist's car had been dislodged and was being鸣led. It had troubled his Lordship but the justices' decision that the defendant had discharged the burden of proof with the adequate expert assistance that they had received.

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Licensees liable for unlawful eviction

Jones and Another v Miah and Another

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Leggatt [Judgment April 7]

The definition of "licensee" in the National Conditions of Sale for a purchaser let into occupation before completion did not detract from the definition of "landlord" in section 27(9)(c) of the Housing Act 1988.

The fact that as between the purchaser and the vendor the former was to be regarded as a licensee, rather than a tenant, did not prevent the purchaser from being "in occupation" for the purposes of section 27(9)(c) of the 1988 Act.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment in allowing an appeal by the defendant brothers, Mr M. N. Miah and Mr G. M. Miah, against the decision of Judge Quentin Edwards, QC, on April 9, 1990 at Bloomsbury County Court when he awarded damages totalling £17,135 to the plaintiffs, Miss Jennifer Jones and Miss Helen Lee for the tort of unlawful eviction under sections 27 and 28 of the 1988 Act, for loss and inconvenience, personal discomfort and disturbance and aggravated damages. The Court of Appeal reduced the damages to £11,000.

Section 27 of the Housing Act 1988 provides: "(9) ... (c) landlord" in relation to a residential occupier, means the person who, but for the occupier's right to occupy, would be entitled to occupation of the premises and any superior landlord under whom that person derives title."

Lord Raymond Croxon, QC and Mr Robert Blackford for the defendants: Mr David Neuberger, QC and Mr Shane Dougall for Miss Lee; Miss Jones did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that both actions arose out of events on October 18, 1988.

When both plaintiffs were brutally evicted by the defendants in very distressing circumstances with the concurrence of Mr Sammy Ahmed, from bed-sitting rooms on the first floor of 23A Camden High Street, London, of which they had protected tenancies under section 22 of the Rent Act 1977.

The defendants argued, inter alia, that they were not in law the landlords of the plaintiffs at the time of the unlawful eviction and so could not have been liable for damages under sections 27 and 28 of the 1988 Act as landlords in

plaintiffs' claim for damages against the defendants in sections 27 and 28 of the 1988 Act should have been made against Mr Ahmed, who was landlord at the time of the evictions. They said that at that time they were at highest licensers of the vendors under condition 8 of the National Conditions of Sale and that a licensee had a more personal contractual right against his licensor but no interest in land.

The defendants therefore submitted that they could not at the time of the eviction have been entitled to occupation of the premises as against the plaintiffs or anyone else within the meaning of "landlord" in section 27(9)(c) of the 1988 Act.

In his Lordship's judgment, the definition of "landlord" to be applied was the definition in section 27(9)(c) and not any other definition. That definition had to be read in relation to a landlord and tenant relationship but there was no difficulty in doing that.

The defendants became the owners in equity of the leasehold term when they entered into their contract to purchase it. Condition 8 envisaged that a purchaser might be let into occupation of the property before completion. The fact that as between himself and the vendor he was to be regarded as a licensee whose licence was revocable on notice, rather than as a tenant, did not prevent his being in occupation.

His Lordship could see no reason why the defendants, who were let into occupation by the vendors before completion, did not satisfy the test in the definition of being the persons who, for the residential occupier's right to occupation and the defendant to occupation, would have been entitled to occupation of the premises.

Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Leggatt delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Lipman Rose & Co; Osbornes, Camden Town.

Human Rights Law Report

Strasbourg

Deportation would violate human rights

Beldjoudi v France

(Case No 55/1990/246/317)
Before R. Ryssdal, President and
Judges F. Matscher, L.-E. Pettiti,
C. Russi, A. Spielmann, J. de
Meyer, N. Vatzicos, S. K. Martens
and R. Pelekans
Registrar M.-A. Eissen
[Judgment March 26]

The European Court of Human Rights held, by 7 votes to 2, that if it decided to deport Mr Beldjoudi from France were it to be considered that he had been a violation of his rights, he should be given a chance to be heard.

Mr Beldjoudi had been convicted of a number of offences, including an aggravated theft for which he was sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

In November 1979, the Minister of the Interior issued a deportation order against him, on the ground that his presence on French territory constituted a threat to public order.

His application for the order to be set aside was dismissed by the Versailles Administrative Court in April 1988. Mr Beldjoudi had in the meantime been convicted of several other offences in 1986 and had unsuccessfully attempted to obtain a certificate of French nationality in 1983 and 1984.

On January 18, 1991, the Court of Cassation dismissed his appeal against the administrative court's decision and the deportation order. The order had not yet been enforced and Mr Beldjoudi was subject to a compulsory residence order for the Hauts-de-Seine Department. He was also under judicial supervision after being charged with aggravated receiving of stolen goods.

In its judgment, the European Court of Human Rights held:

I Alleged violation of article 8
Article 8 of the Convention provides:

2 Legitimate aim
The Government and the Commission considered that the interference in issue was directed at aims which were entirely in accordance with the Convention, the prevention of disorder and the protection of public order.

His application for the order to be set aside was dismissed by the Versailles Administrative Court in April 1988. Mr Beldjoudi had in the meantime been convicted of several other offences in 1986 and had unsuccessfully attempted to obtain a certificate of French nationality in 1983 and 1984.

On January 18, 1991, the Court of Cassation dismissed his appeal against the administrative court's decision and the deportation order. The order had not yet been enforced and Mr Beldjoudi was subject to a compulsory residence order for the Hauts-de-Seine Department. He was also under judicial supervision after being charged with aggravated receiving of stolen goods.

In its judgment, the European Court of Human Rights held:

3 Necessary in a democratic society
The Court acknowledged that it was the duty of the contracting state to maintain public order. In practice, by refusing that right, as a matter of well-established international law and subject to their treaty obligations, to control the entry, residence and expulsion of aliens (see *Abdelaziz, Cabales and Balkandali v United Kingdom* of May 28, 1985 (Series A No 94, p.34, paragraph 67), *Berrehab v The Netherlands* of June 30, 1988; Series A No 138, pp.15-20, paragraphs 28-29) and *Moustaqim v Belgium* (The Times May 8

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